The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3274. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Inquiry into the Censorship of the Press.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee.

The People of Tennessee Petitioning for Postal Facilities.

The Bridges Destroyed by the Rebels in their Retreat from Manassas.

Increased Railroad Facilities Between New-York and Washington.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE TAX BILL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH—REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Judiciary, in their report made to-day, examine at large into the censorship of the Press. While they say that from want of qualification or proper discrimination on the part of the Censor has sprung much of the complaint made by the Press, they remark that the censorship seems to have been without any clearly-defined limits, after the departure from the general agreement between Gen. McClellan and the representatives of the Press. The Committee give numerous examples to show that dispatches of a harmless nature have been excluded from transmission. No adequate measure seems to have been adopted to prevent the transmission of what the Censor denominated "contraband" intelligence through the telegraph offices at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and other important points, while information on almost every subject was excluded from the wires in this city. The representatives of the Press who have testified before the Committee have manifested no disposition to complain of the suppression of dispatches of a military character which could in any manner be tortured into disclosures of information to the enemy, and might in the slightest degree embarrass the Government. They have uniformly expressed themselves as willing to submit to the rules established by the Government between them and Gen. McClellan. The correspondents generally seem to have the same understanding of the rule by which the Censor determined what may and what may not be sent over the wires to their respective papers. Very few dispatches reflecting on members of the Cabinet or other civil officers, were found among those suppressed by the Censor.

The witnesses examined by the Committee explain this by stating that they seldom prepared such dispatches, as they understood they would not be permitted to send them over the wires. The Committee answer the points of inquiry directed by the resolution of the House as follows:

1. A telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in this city.

2. The censorship existing at the time the investigation was directed by the House, was originally established upon the basis of the agreement between the representatives of the Press and Gen. McClellan, but was enlarged in its scope by the Secretary of State.

3. At the time the inquiry was directed by the House, and for some months prior to that time, and until the 25th of February last, the censorship was controlled by the Secretary of State.

4. The original design was to prevent the publication of military information which might be of advantage to the rebel authorities.

5. Dispatches almost numberless, of a political, personal and general character, have been suppressed by the Censor, and correspondents have been deterred from preparing others, because they knew they could not send them to their papers by telegraph.

The Telegraph has become a most important auxiliary to the Press of the country, and should be left as free from Government interference as may be consistent with the necessities of the Government in time of war. These necessities cannot extend beyond what may be legitimately connected with the military or naval affairs of the nation, and to these should the Government interference with the transmission of intelligence be confined—for it is this character of information alone which can be of importance to the enemy, and which may be properly withheld from the Press and public, in order that it may not reach the enemy. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution by the House:

Resolved, That the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph, when the same will not aid the enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information concerning such operations on the part of the Government, except when it may become necessary for the Government, under the authority of Congress, to assume exclusive control of the telegraph for its own legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own dispatches.

THE REPORT AGAINST THE CONFISCATION BILLS.

The bills and resolutions against which the House Committee on Judiciary reported to-day, are fifteen in number, providing for the confiscation, &c., of rebel property, and had been referred to them from time to time.

Mr. Hickman made a report proposing to substitute for the bills and resolutions the following:

Whereas, The power of Congress, under the Constitution, to authorize the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, or aiding in said rebellion, is doubtful, and the powers of the Executive to act in the premises is ample:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President should use all means not inconsistent with the laws of war, which in his judgment may be deemed necessary to crush rebellion, including the secure and final disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, or aiding in such rebellion, including slaves, and that, in the opinion of Congress, decided measures on the part of the Executive have already become necessary.

INTEREST TO BE PAID IN COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the semi-annual coupons for interest upon the Oct. 3, three years' bonds, due April 1, shall be paid in coin at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at Treasury at Washington, and the designated Depository at Cincinnati.

DOINGS OF THE PRISONER COMMISSION.

The following prisoners were released by the Commission to-day, on giving their written parole to render no aid or comfort to the enemy in hostility to the Government of the United States:

A. J. Fleming,
J. A. English,
W. A. Taylor,
Summerfield Ball,
W. B. Price,
J. W. Burke,
W. N. Brown,
S. S. Hough,
H. C. Field,
E. J. Snowdar,
W. Cogan,
John Welch.

The following were recommitted for further consideration:

H. O. Claughton, Henry Peel, and E. H. McKnight, all of Alexandria.

The Commission—Dix and Pierrepont—are very industrious in examining into the cases of political prisoners. They dispose of about twenty per day, and will close in Washington this week, and proceed North. It is said that Malcom Ives' case will prove a harder one than was at first supposed. To-morrow the Commission will take up the case of five men charged with shooting Union pickets near Drainesville.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The citizens of Gallatin, Tenn.—a town which had been decidedly disloyal—met in town meeting recently, and were addressed by Bailie Peyton, Esq., a Union man, and voted to petition for a Post-office there, and expressed a willingness to return to their allegiance. A Post-office will be established there in a few days, according to their petition.

John Lillyett has been appointed Postmaster at Nashville. He wrote some of the best articles against secession during the agitation of that subject in Tennessee. He was one of the refugees from that State, but now returns in that official capacity.

A special agent of the Post-office Department, acting on the Tennessee and Kentucky borders, reports as follows:

"It is gratifying, wherever I have been, to find there is a strong desire for the reëstablishment of the mails, and a willingness among the people to return to their allegiance."

The United States Mail Agent on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, states that various communities in that quarter who have received no United States mails for months past, are petitioning for their restoration, after having with great unanimity taken the oath of allegiance, and expressed in public meetings their determination to adhere to its obligations in spirit as well as in form.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Alfred Guthrie, of Chicago, Ill., Superintending Steamboat Inspector, in place of Isaac Lewis, removed,

John Lellyett, Postmaster of Nashville, Tenn., in place of McMish, removed.

John P. Upshur, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Charles Eaton, Marshal for Minnesota.

Caleb B. H. Blood, of Florida, Consul at Monterey.

Thomas Clowes, Postmaster of Troy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGES.

The following official orders have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General:

Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the operations of the instructions of March 17th, 1862, to report to the chief of the Engineer Corps, and will report without delay to Maj.-Gen. Hunter, United States Volunteers.

Surgeon J. F. Hammond, United States Infantry, will relieve Surgeon C. C. Keeney from duty in the army of the Potomac. Surgeon Keeney will report to the Surgeon-General for orders.

Capt. John C. Sherburne, First United States Infantry, will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

BRIDGES DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

The following bridges of the Manassas Gap Railroad have been burnt by the Confederate troops, viz.: North branch of the Shenandoah, one mile this side of Strasburgh, ninety miles from Alexandria, three spans, of 125 feet each; South branch of the Shenandoah, near River Station, eighty miles from Alexandria, three spans of 150 feet long; the bridges from Markham to Rectortown, one of which is 100 feet long.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Commerce, at their meeting to-day, authorized Gen. Ward to report his bill to establish a Coinage Department in the Assay Office in New-York. The bill will be accompanied by a report setting forth the necessity and importance of this measure. It will be urgently pressed by the City delegation.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS FREE OF DUTY.

The Senate Finance Committee are preparing a general bill providing that arms ordered by any State which has furnished militia or volunteers for the suppression of the present rebellion, for arming the militia or volunteers of such State, may be imported free of duty. Nearly all the States have petitioned for the passage of such a bill. The States, it appears, have paid the duties on all the arms which they have purchased abroad, and they now ask to have the duties refunded. The bill in preparation before the Finance Committee meets the cases.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of an Agricultural Department is a fixed fact. The House bill for that purpose, which passed some days ago, has been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Patents, and will be passed at an early day.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals have reported back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass, a very important bill to open a new railroad communication between Washington and New-York City. The report accompanying the bill is conclusive as to the absolute necessity, as a military measure, of opening a more direct inland route than any now existing. The Committee have examined the whole railroad system connecting the two cities, and have concluded that the Reading and Columbia will furnish the only link lacking in a very direct and very safe through line; and they advise that the Government aid in its immediate completion, by lending credit to the road for a limited amount. With this link completed, the trip from Washington to New-York can be made in eight hours, without detention in Philadelphia or at Havre de Grace, and no invading foe can harm the line.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Stevens Battery grows in public favor. But it is said the Navy Department oppose it. A member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce also opposes it, on the ground that an iron vessel will not swim. The battery could sink the *Merrimac*, but it will find the work harder to sink all the fools. New-York City should move in the support of this great engine of harbor defence.

EVACUATION OF AQUIA CREEK.

Three deserters, brought up by the steamer *Leslie*, this morning, confirm the evacuation of Aquia Creek. They say the rebel forces there had been two thousand. Before the rebels left, they tore up a large part of the railroad, set fire to the station, wharves, &c., and burnt a large schooner.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary C. B. Smith, who has been absent in Philadelphia for some days past, returned here last evening, and is again to-day at his post in the Interior Department.

THE TROY POSTMASTERSHIP.

The controversy over the Postmaster at Troy, which promised at one time to last as long as the siege of the famous city of that name, was ended to-day, by the confirmation of the incumbent.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. Burnside continues to be the burden of conversation. It has utterly annihilated the assailants of Gen. McClellan.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

The Government put out a very close watch for Yancey, and they entertain no doubt at all that he is really captured.

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There are twelve general Army Hospitals in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, three in Baltimore, four in Annapolis, two in Philadelphia. Those at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Annapolis are for convalescents, until they sufficiently recover to join their respective regiments. The capacity of the smaller Hospitals is for 225 patients, and of the larger 800. The Hospitals in this vicinity are tolerably full in consequence of the recent military changes of position. Not more than one in ten is confined to his bed. All receive the best possible attention from the Military Department of the army. One female nurse and two male attendants are allowed to each twenty patients. The total number of deaths for the past year, 3,990, include the reports in these twenty-one hospitals, as well as in two hundred and fifty-seven regiments, including those of the army of the Potomac.

DEATH OF THE ARTIST, KING.

The veteran artist, Charles B. King, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday last, of heart disease. He was born in Newport, R. I., and was about 76 years old at the time of his death. He has been a resident of this city more than forty years, and was much esteemed for his sociable and kindly disposition. As a painter of the human face and figure, he ranked very high. He has left a will, giving a large part of his estate to public and charitable institutions. Many of his finest paintings, original and collected, he has bestowed on the Redwood Library and Athenæum at Newport. His remains were yesterday placed in the cars to be taken to his former home.

PRICES IN VIRGINIA.

The general prices for goods in the Valley of Virginia and Fauquier are as follows, viz.: Liverpool ground alum salt per sack, three and half bbls., $25@$40; per bbl., $12 50; coffee, $1 per pound; tea, $4; cottons and calico, 40c. per yard; sugar 35c.@40c.; bacon, all kinds, 25c.; boots, $12 50@$15 per pair; shoes, $6@$7; molasses, $1 50 per gallon. No needles or pins.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Evacuation of the Aquia Creek Batteries.

The Rebels Preparing to Leave Fredericksburgh.

Rebel Troops being Sent Down the York and James Rivers.

LIVERPOOL POINT, Thursday, March 20.

The evacuation of the Aquia and Potomac Creek batteries took place on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. Commodore Magraw, of the Lower Flotilla, on seeing the rebels burning the buildings at Aquia, sent two of his gunboats to prevent, if possible, the destruction of the dock. They fired shell into the dépôt and buildings, but the dock fell a prey to the conflagration. Several houses belonging to parties known as neutrals were destroyed.

Five white men and twenty-one negroes came over last night—the white men belonging to Fredericksburgh. They report the troops at Fredericksburgh leaving very fast. The foundations, or piers, at each end of the railroad bridge, over the Rappahannock, have been removed, preparatory to its destruction.

A mutiny occurred in the North Carolina regiment stationed at Potomac Creek. One of the whites who came over, David Nolan, says he saw over fifty tied with cords, marching with their regiments on the road to Fredericksburgh. He says the disaffection was caused by their term of enlistment expiring a month ago.

There are no cars on the railroad between Aquia and Fredericksburgh. They have all been transported across the Rappahannock River.

Gen. Walker, the commander at Fredericksburgh, stated to the citizens of that place that the movement of troops from there was to spare the inhabitants in case of attack. The impression prevailed at Fredericksburgh that the troops were falling back to Richmond.

Capt. Anderson, who is a resident of Fredericksburgh, arrived at that place from Richmond, two hours before Nolan started to come over. Anderson stated that large bodies of troops were going down the James and York Rivers, to Norfolk and Yorktown; also, by the railroad through Petersburgh to Norfolk.

Confederate money was offered in Fredericksburgh for twenty-five cents on a dollar for gold, without finding a buyer.

The building of gunboats on the Rappahannock, under the supervision of Lieut. A. W. Maury, late U. S. N., has been entirely suspended. A few of their keels had been laid, but that was all that had been done.

Seven deserters from the rebel army at Fredericksburgh crossed over last night. They agree in their statements concerning the rebel army. They described the condition of the troops as in the worst state of demoralization. They say Jeff. Davis may issue as many proclamations as he likes, but that it is impossible to obtain any more men from Virginia.

The contrabands who came over to the Indiana Cavalry and the outposts of Hooker's Division, were clad in canvas clothes, made from old tents. Some of them came with the consent of their masters, who, they say, "are fur de Union."

Thirteen citizens of Fredericksburgh were arrested and sent to Richmond, by order of Maj.-Gen. Holmes, the charge against them being their refusal to take Confederate notes. They are also charged with belonging to a club of Unionists, said to exist at Fredericksburgh. There are no fortifications at Fredericksburgh; nor are there any between that place and the outskirts of Richmond.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has issued the following orders:

So much of the recent Department of the Ohio as is included in the present Department of Missouri, will be designated the District of Ohio, and will continue to be commanded by Major-Gen. Buell.

The dépôts of prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, and such others as may be established, will be excepted from this arrangement, and commanding officers of these dépôts will report directly to these headquarters.

All other officers, of whatever rank or corps, will report to Gen. Buell as heretofore.

Brig.-Gen. Denver will be assigned to the command of the District of Kansas—to include what was heretofore known as the Department of Kansas, except the Kansas troops now in the field under Col. Deitzler, near the Southwestern frontier of Missouri. These troops will report for duty to Major-Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas.

All officers of the District of Kansas will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Denver, at Fort Leavenworth.

VICTORY IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Driven from Pound Gap by Gen. Garfield.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 20.

The Cattletsburgh correspondent of the *Commercial* says a boat has just arrived from Piketon, bringing the particulars of Gen. Garfield's expedition to Pound Gap, forty miles beyond Piketon. There were 5,000 rebels intrenched on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains, at Pound Gap. Garfield ascended the mountain with his infantry by unfrequented paths, and while his cavalry, advancing along the main road and making a vigorous attack in front drew the rebels a short distance down the summit, the infantry advanced along the ridge, and completely routed them after a fight of less than twenty minutes. The rebels abandoned everything. Gen. Garfield pursued the rebels six miles into Virginia, and after quartering his men over night in the captured camp, burnt their barracks, consisting of sixty log tents with a large quantity of stores. The rebels lost seven killed and wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of W. L. Yancey, Disguised as a Sailor.

Election of Mr. Segar to Congress—The Telegraph Cable Cut, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 19,
via BALTIMORE, March 20.

Returns from nearly all the precincts of Accomac and Northampton Counties show that Watson is ahead of Segar, for Congress, by nearly 100 votes. The result in Hampton Precinct, however, changes the result, and Joseph Segar is elected by 130 to 140 majority.

Yancey was captured a few days since on board a schooner which was trying to run the blockade. He was dressed in sailor's clothes, and was recognized by one of the newspaper correspondents.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was received from the South.

By order of Gen. Wool the boat's crew were not permitted to receive Southern newspapers, and, consequently, the Press is cut off from the supply heretofore drawn upon.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived from Key West with the mails yesterday evening, and sailed immediately for New-York.

The United States bark *Young Rover*, from the mouth of the Rappahannock River, arrived last evening. She brought no news from that vicinity.

It has been discovered that the telegraph cable was cut about ten miles from the eastern shore. A man has been arrested who is supposed to have been the culprit. He has been sent to Gen. Lockwood. An example will be made of him.

The wind is East, and the weather unpleasant.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANCEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 20.

Diligent inquiries fail to elicit anything confirming the reported capture of Yancey. It is vaguely stated that he passed through here yesterday, in custody, for Fort Warren. If this is so, it was not with the knowledge of the United States Marshal.

THE RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DESIRE FOR BLOODLESS VICTORIES—HIS MASTERLY STRATEGY.

The following letter, addressed to a friend in this City by an officer of the regular army, holding an important position in its administration, has been handed to us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, March 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: A brief parenthesis in the midst of pressing duties enables me to send you a line of acknowledgment for yours, which I received yesterday, at Fairfax Court-house. We arrived there on Monday, and the next day went on to Manassas Junction. The whole country is deserted by white and black. The Junction was still smoking with the parting conflagration of the rebels, their last division having left the day before our arrival. We found the usual monuments of rebel civilization and presence—houseless chimneys, rising from smouldering ruins. Provisions and forage, clothing and camp equipage, were recklessly scattered round in burning heaps, showing the hot haste and terrible panic in which the traitors had departed.

The entire state of Virginia is surrendered to the Rappahannock, and we have thus obtained all the fruits of a great victory, without the loss of a single life. Those who think that war consists only in fighting, and producing individual suffering and misery instead of military results, will of course rave and denounce as usual. Those who have read history and understand it will think otherwise. Marlborough had ten campaigns and fought but five pitched battles, and with comparatively limited results; while McClellan's Winter campaign has extended the flag of the United States over 150,000 miles of territory lately held by the traitors. The wise, intelligent and humane, who know that the Union can be restored only by the least exasperation and alienation, will applaud the commander who achieves for his country great ends by peaceful means. We might, it is true, have fought a great battle at Centreville, and possibly have won it. But the place is very strongly fortified, and the quarters, which extend for miles around it, can accommodate 100,000 men. We might thus have manufactured thousands of widows and orphans in defeating the enemy, with scarcely a possibility of capturing any considerable portion of them, they having two railroads in rear by which to retreat, while the effect upon the termination of the war would have been no more decisive than that now achieved by strategy. The rebels have lost all the resources of one-third of Eastern Virginia by our bloodless victory, and failed to gain anything by their sanguinary success at Bull Run. The malignant blockheads who pour their mendacious slanders upon McClellan through the appropriate funnel of the *Tribune*, cannot comprehend the conduct of a war except through channels of blood, nor judge of its effects except as seen and heard in the cries and lamentations of broken-hearted women and children. Let them rail on. Thus far McClellan's strategy has been eminently successful, and has exemplified and illustrated the highest qualities of a commander.

I am writing almost on an electric wire, but hope you may be able to read the scrawl. Perhaps you will soon hear from us, and by the blessing of God, not unfavorably. * * * * *

Yours truly, &c.

THE FIGHT AT ISLAND TEN.

The Rebel Batteries Not Yet Reduced.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM COM. FOOTE.

He Considers the Island Harder to Take than Columbus.

ITS REDUCTION STEADILY PROGRESSING.

A Shell Landed on the Floating Battery.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Rebel Flotilla to Escape.

A DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

An official dispatch from Commodore Foote received at 12 o'clock last night at Cairo, and telegraphed hither to-day, says:

"Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus as the island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. I am gradually approaching the island, but still do not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events, which promise success."

Commodore Foote adds:

"We are firing day and night on the rebels, and we gain on them. We are having some of the most beautiful rifle practice ever witnessed. The mortar shells have done fine execution. One shell was landed on their floating battery, and cleared the concern in short metre."

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

The following dispatch has been received here, dated St. Louis, March 20:

"The enemy's flotilla, which is hemmed in between Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope, has made another attempt to escape down the river. Their gunboats engaged Gen. Pope's batteries on the 18th for an hour and a half, but were driven back, with a severe loss. One gunboat was sunk, and several badly damaged. They are completely hemmed in, and can escape only by fighting their way out."

THE EXPEDITION TO ISLAND NO. 10.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

U. S. GUNBOAT CINCINNATI, FIVE MILES ABOVE
ISLAND NO. 10, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Sunday, March 16, 1862.

Friday, 14th inst., at 4 A. M., we left the Naval Headquarters, at Cairo, on the lively little propeller-tug *Intrepid*, in company with a large delegation, representing the Press of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. After steaming about to the various gunboats, transports and tow steamers, delivering the "Press gang," we arrived on board of the *Ike Hammitt*, Capt. Boyd, where we were provided with the most comfortable quarters.

The weather was rainy and stormy. The following vessels comprise the fleet:

UNITED STATES GUNBOATS.

Flag-ship *Benton*, Lieut. Phelps, acting Flag-Captain.
Cincinnati, Commander R. N. Stembel.
Carondolet, Commander Walk.
Mound City, Commander Kelty.
Louisville, Commander Dove.
Pittsburgh, Lieut. Thompson, commanding.
St. Louis, Lieut. Paulding, commanding.
Conestoga, Lieut. Blodgett, commanding—the only boat in the fleet not iron-clad.

The mortars and mortar boats having been heretofore described, it is unnecessary to again go into detail. Each boat (designated numerically) bears a mortar weighing 17,184 pounds, discharging a round shell, weighing 215 pounds without its contents,—the mortar being charged with 23 pounds of powder. They will carry from two to three miles. The mortar boats were in tow of steamers. The "running crew" of the mortar boats consist of one captain and two oarsmen—flatboat men. The mortars proper are worked in action, as follows: One captain to each brace of mortars, and one lieutenant, or second masters, and twelve men to each boat. The following are the names of officers of the mortar fleet:

Capt. H. B. Maynadier, commanding fleet.
Capt. E. B. Pike, Assistant, commanding fleet.
Second Masters—Messrs. Glasford, Gregory, Simonds and Johnson.

The crew propelling, running, or whose duty it is to place the boats in position for action, as ordered by Capt. Maynadier, are:

No. 5—Capt. Tazwell Hoffman, of Aurora, Ind.
No. 7—Capt. Charles M. Jackson, of Rising Sun, Ind.
No. 11—Capt. Austin R. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 19—Capt. Jno. Sparr, Vevay, Ind.
No. 22—Capt. E. Bolander, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
No. 23—Capt. Ambrose Facemeir, Rising Sun, Ind.
No. 27—Capt. James Dougherty, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
No. 29—Capt. James McCleister, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
No. 30—Capt. Bolton Weaver, Cincinnati.
No. 38—Capt. Wm. Huff, Lawrenceburgh.

The *Hammitt* and *Wilson*, lashed together, towed four mortar boats; *Pike* and *Wisconsin No. 2*, four more. Two additional having been left at Columbus, Ky., a few days since, were taken in tow from that point by the *Lake Erie No. 2*. The *Alps* followed with a fuel tow—a barge laden with coal.

Then followed the ordnance steamers *Great Western*, Capt. W. F. Hamilton, and *Judge Torrence*, Capt. Frank Richardson—this department being in charge of Capt. Sanford, U. S. N. The transports *Rob Roy* and *Silver Wave* then came along with the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Col. Buford, and Fifteenth Wisconson Infantry, Col. H. C. Heg—the latter regiment being composed exclusively of Norwegians; and we may add, that we have never met a more efficient and stalwart body of men in the camp or field. A battery of the Second Illinois Artillery likewise accompanied the expedition.

With the gunboats on the right, followed by the mortar fleet, ordnance boats, and transports with troops, the gay and gallant United States gunboat *Conestoga* brought up the rear, protecting the transports, while eight or ten little screw propellers, used for conveying orders and dispatches from the flag-ship to the fleet, were as busy, darting about in all directions, as bees in a tar barrel.

Our fleet arrived at Columbus, Ky., at 1 P. M., where we remained until 3 P. M. As low down as Columbus, Jones' Landing and Hickman, we noticed "pontoon barges," which had been permitted to drift down from Paducah, past Cairo. In fact, we have it from reliable authority that a number of these barges, purchased by Uncle Sam for $500 each, caught drifting, had proved very serviceable to the rebels during their evacuation of Columbus.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., the fleet appeared in sight, and rounding to, landed at Hickman, Ky. The reception was not very cordial, however, although a number of Union ladies appeared at the doors and windows of their dwellings and waved their handkerchiefs, while the men cheered the old flag. The town had been partially deserted. A detachment of rebel cavalry were seen leaving the place as we approached—a portion being visible from the tops of the bluffs. The telegraphic operator "departed" for Union City, on a fiery charger, (taking along his instrument,) but before leaving, took the precaution to notify all Secessia that our fleet had arrived. A portion of his instrument, and a number of dispatches and other papers, left in his office, were appropriated by the soldiers as trophies. It was a grand and thrilling spectacle to see our infantry land and quietly march through Hickman, with the old banner floating proudly to the breeze, the field band playing "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other patriotic airs.

Just as the infantry were marching up the bluff, at the upper end of the town, we heard a shrill whistle, which proved to be the locomotive just in from Union City, used exclusively for rebel military purposes. As soon as the engineer discovered his mistake—that Hickman was occupied by Federals—he reversed his engine, and with the last "toot," darted back the way he came, with lightning speed. A few musket-shots were fired after him, but he was soon out of range. We conversed with a number of citizens, both loyal and rebel. One old gentleman, Mr. Freeley, introduced to us by Capt. McMillan, of the *Silver Wave*, was almost overcome with joy. He hailed the old flag with tremulous and tearful emotion. "Ah," [illegible] you don't know—can't imagine—how and what we've suffered. But, thank God, there's the old flag! I knew it would come; yes, I knew it would come."

The Secessionists were bitter and determined in their denunciation of Lincolnites, yet [illegible] the point mildly. One portly, red-faced, Wigfall-looking institution, asked us, "Which way is your gunboats bound?" "For Memphis and New-Orleans," was the reply. "When do you expect to get to Memphis?" "Well, I don't exactly know; some time next week, I suppose." He replied, "Next week! I'll just bet you ten dollars (putting his hand in his pocket and hauling out a Confederate shinplaster) that you don't get to Memphis for six months! Don't you know Island 10's fortified?" "No," we replied. [illegible] think you'll find out soon enough [illegible] The majority of the Union people appear to have been badly used, but are in high glee now, and [illegible] to post Flag-Officer Foote relative to the [illegible] the enemy, and location of rebel batteries. [illegible] Columbus and Hickman many of the people came to the doors of their farm-houses, and out on the river bank, and waved their hats, bonnets and handkerchiefs, as the fleet passed down. While at Hickman the transport *Dan Pollard*, from Cairo, [illegible] laden with stores for the army and gunboats.

Before leaving Hickman, a bearer of dispatches from Cairo brought the intelligence that the rebels had evacuated New-Madrid. Gen. Pope was [illegible] erected a battery of twenty-three 24-pounders at a formidable point below New-Madrid, for the purpose, we suppose, of cutting off the rebels in their retreat, by boats, down the Mississippi.

ISLAND NO. 10.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., at 6 A. M., the expedition left Hickman for Island No. 10—the weather being cold, and raining, with high winds. Just below the foot of Island No. 8, (twelve miles below Hickman,) the rebel gunboat *Grampus*, observing our fleet approaching, rounded down from the Kentucky shore in a hurry, being some two miles ahead of the flag-ship *Benton*—the latter discharging a couple of rifle 42-pounders after her, both shots falling short. In the meantime the *Grampus* scudded off down the river at her best speed, her steam whistle shrieking and screaming incessantly, in order to warn the rebel batteries below of our approach. At 8 A. M. we were signaled to follow the movements of the flag-ship, when all the gunboats dropped down stern foremost, to a point within one mile of the head of No. 10. Being formed in a line across the river, all headed up stream—the [illegible] several hundred yards in advance, and the [illegible] down. The fleet dropped down slowly to within half a mile of the Missouri Point above the Island, which, by an air line, is 2½ miles distant, while by the river, owing to the head, it is four miles from the head of the Island.

While in this position the flag-ship opened fire on the Kentucky shore, two and a half miles above No. 10, discovering an unknown rebel battery—gave it three 70-pound rifled shells, which fell short of the battery half a mile. They responded promptly, their shots not touching to within one mile of us. At 12 M., weather raw and chilly, still floating around in the stream; the flag-ship again tried her guns, but was at too great a distance to reach the enemy. Our decks were all cleared for action. At 2.40 P. M. a couple of mortar-boats were got into position on the Missouri shore, half a mile above the Point, when they commenced throwing across or over the point on Island No. 10. Owing to the intervening woods the effect produced was not learned. After throwing three or four shells in that direction, they turned their attention to the rebel battery previously shelled by the *Benton*. The first two shells falling short, were immediately replied to from the batteries, when, in the next shot—having got the proper elevation—some eight or nine of our shells appeared to land and explode directly amidst and over the enemy's works. There was not a single gun afterward fired, indicating that their battery was effectually silenced. The distance was fully two miles. With the aid of the glass, several of the mortar shells were seen to explode—one, in particular, striking their earthwork, sending up a column of dirt as high as the tall cottonwood tree-tops.

This battery being silenced, the mortars again turned their attention to Island No. 10, which they continued to shell until dark, but with what success we could not learn.

The Kentucky shore is lined with tents for two miles at the head of Island No. 10. A glimpse of the head of the Island is all that was perceptible through the timber. Seven or eight transports, including the *Ohio Belle* and *John Simonds*, could be seen occasionally crossing to and from the Island to the Kentucky shore.

THE BATTLE OF VALVERDE.

Additional Particulars—Communication with Fort Craig Cut off by the Texans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

The following dispatch was received here to-night:

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, March 18.

George T. Beale, bearer of dispatches to Washington, brings advices from Sante Fé to the 3d inst. He confirms previous accounts of the battle near Fort Craig on the 21st ult. The Federal loss was [illegible] killed and 140 wounded. The Texans captured six of our field pieces. Col. Steele commanded the Texans. The Texans were at Soceres, 30 miles north of Fort Craig. Col. Canby's command was concentrated at Fort Craig. Nothing has been heard from them since the 25th, all communication being cut off. A large amount of Government property was destroyed at Albuquerque to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Four hundred and fifty Texans, with two pieces of artillery, entered Albuquerque on the 2d. Major Donelson, commanding the district of Santa Fé, was preparing to abandon that place, and fall back to Fort Union, on the 3d. Mr. Beale met three companies of Colorado volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. Tappan, at Hole-in-the-Rock, fifty miles south of Bent's Fort, *en route* for Fort Union. Seven more companies had crossed the river above. They would meet at the Purgatory, forty miles south of Bent's Fort. Mr. Beale left this morning for Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 20.

A correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from the camp near Bent's old fort, New-Mexico, March 6, says it is supposed that the rebels, after their victory near Fort Craig, will march directly on Santa Fé and Fort Union. All the valuable property in the Department is being concentrated at the latter place, and all the available force is being rapidly forwarded there to defend it.

The property amounts, it is said, to several million dollars. Col. Slough's First Regiment Colorado Volunteers left this camp yesterday, and will reach Fort Union by the 12th of March, in advance of the rebels. Fort Union is a strong fort, and a thousand men can hold it against the combined strength of the rebels. Col. Canby is still supposed to be at Fort Craig, with twelve hundred regulars and a body of Mexican volunteers, who, however, are not relied on.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* says that Capt. McRae's Battery was captured in the battle near Fort Craig, in consequence of its support, consisting of two companies of regulars and two companies of volunteers running away when the Texans charged on it, resisting the efforts of Col. Canby himself, to rally them; also, that Capt. Lord's Dragoons refused to obey the command to charge the enemy. The charge of the Texans on the battery is described as being very gallant and terrible. They were armed principally with Colt's six-shooters, and although scores were killed by McRae's grape and canister, they marched steadily on, killing every gunner but one or two.

OUR LOSS AT PEA RIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 20.

The official list of the Federal loss at the battle of Pea Ridge is as follows: killed, 212; wounded, 926; missing, 174.

A SKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 20.

On the 10th inst., Lieut. J. D. Jook, of the First Iowa Cavalry, with 30 men, encountered a band of marauders posted in a log-house and barn in Lafayette County, Mo. The enemy were defeated after a short engagement, in which they had nine killed and three wounded. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAPTURE OF FERNANDINA—TRIP OF THE OTTAWA UP THE ST. MARY'S RIVER—SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN—REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS—GEN. BUTLER'S ARRIVAL.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, March 16, 1862.

I have already written you some account of the fall of Fernandina. Communication between this place and that town has not been frequent since, so that there are very few more details to communicate, while the restrictions upon publicity which are applied to the Press, may render what matter I shall send useless. The occupation of the place, of course, [illegible] but few other incidents relative to its capture have been developed. One, perhaps, may prove interesting. The *Ottawa* penetrated some 20 miles [illegible] up the St. Mary's River, and effected the capture of a railroad train which was carrying off [illegible] of the population. This was a day or [illegible] after the first landing. On her return she was fired into by a party of rebels on one of the bluffs along the river's side. There seemed to be a large number of the enemy, but their firing was confined to one or two volleys of musketry. Several sailors on the *Ottawa* were wounded; the *Ottawa* immediately replied with a severe cannonading, which swept the enemy from the shore instantly. Nothing more was seen of [illegible]; it appeared impossible to those who witnessed the affair that serious damage should not have been inflicted.

The population had very nearly deserted Fernandina before our troops landed; those who were [illegible] back were mostly women and children. Many of these were unwilling to return, and addressed the officers with that impertinence which is so cowardly in women, who rely upon their sex for a protection; but of which the female Secessionists have been so lavish during this rebellion. Others were quite willing to be restored to their homes and property. Many, indeed, expressed their satisfaction, and a few gave important information. Only fourteen guns have been secured, and these spiked. The Savannah *Republican* gives the following version of the affair. It is probably correct in its account of facts, though the concluding remark may be received with several grains of allowance:

"A dispatch received here, yesterday, states that the enemy had landed on Cumberland Island, and sent a detachment to occupy the town of Fernandina. Most of the citizens abandoned the place some weeks ago, and the military was withdrawn from Amelia Island, on which Fernandina is situated, some days since; consequently no resistance was offered. If the enemy should not burn the place, they are welcome to it, as they will get but little benefit from its possession."

The people who remained declared that the rebels intended to burn the town the next day, and, as is evident from the above extract, the "Yankee Vandals" were to be charged with the act, just as they were accused of the burning of Hampton.

A Savannah paper of the 10th inst. has been seen here, which contained blustering accounts of the affair between the *Merrimac* and the *Minnesota*. We have yet had no Northern statements relative to the action. The rebels claim that the *Merrimac* got out into Hampton Roads, followed by several gunboats; that she was attacked by the *Minnesota* and other vessels, as well as by the Ericsson battery; that the batteries at Newport's News and Sewall's Point were also engaged; that the *Minnesota* was set fire to, and, although the flames were extinguished, she was riddled; that the *Ericsson* was run into and damaged; and that the rebels took twenty-five prisoners, but they returned to Norfolk.

The same paper contains JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation calling for 40,000 more troops from Virginia, and LETCHER's appeal to all able-bodied men in the State to flock to the standard. He suggests, *with marked emphasis*, that Manassas, Norfolk, Petersburgh and Fredericksburgh should be the points where their efforts should concentrate.

The rebel Congress had passed a law providing for the appointment of a Commanding General of all their forces, and it was supposed that LEE would be the man.

Accounts of a fight in Arkansas had been received. One thousand Nationals were said to be killed. The *Courier* adds: "In some quarters this report is believed."

A rebel schooner was recently captured in the Santee River, near Edisto. A Charleston *Courier*, of the 5th inst., and some letters of interest were seized. I send you copies of the latter. The uneasiness expressed about the negroes is significant, and the prices paid for saving cotton indicate the extremity to which the rebels are reduced. From the newspapers I gather the following bits of information:

The British national ship *Rinaldo* communicated with Fort Sumter on the 4th inst., sending dispatches to BUNCH, the Consul. The Mayor of Charleston proclaims that no person is allowed to leave the city without a pass. An advertisement announces that no freight can be received for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The arrest of JOHN M. BOTTS is confirmed. The journals say it is high time he should go either *Northward or upward*.

The *Nashville* brought no arms, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the rebels.

The unexpected arrival at this place of Gen. BUTLER with the troops that left Fortress Monroe on the *Mississippi*, of course created a sensation. The circumstances attending Gen. BUTLER's disaster, were peculiar. His vessel ran aground in broad daylight, on Frying Pan Shoals, off North Carolina, in sight of Cape Fear, and at a place twenty miles nearer land than where a ship of the size of the *Mississippi* had any right to be. So experienced seamen assure me. Immediately after touching bottom her anchor was cast, which is also considered an unaccountable proceeding; very naturally she struck on the anchor and knocked a large hole in her bottom. The troops were obliged to go to the pumps, and after getting the ship off it was with difficulty that she could be brought as far as Port Royal. She was taken to Seabrook, a place on Hilton Head Island, about six miles up the Broad River. The troops were encamped on the shore, and every effort made to render the vessel seaworthy. After nine days, she started again in the steamer, but had not got more than two or three hundred yards before she was run ashore, in a spot where the accident could not have occurred without gross negligence. The Captain in this emergency manifested again a degree of inefficiency which amounted to culpableness. He has been placed under arrest, and the command of the *Mississippi* given to a sailing-master belonging to the navy. On the 14th the *Mississippi* at last sailed out of the harbor; Gen. BUTLER, his staff, and a portion of the troops went on the *Matanzas*, which was loaned by Gen. SHERMAN. The health of this portion of BUTLER's command is excellent. The fact that a great ship like the *Mississippi* could be repaired after so serious an injury, and completely fitted again for sea, at this place, proves of how much consequence its possession is to us, and demonstrates the correctness of the choice that fell upon Port Royal; it also exhibits the extent of the resources which have been accumulated here, and the firm establishment of the National power.

It is hard, however, that more purely military resources are not added; that means commensurate with the task set before military commanders here are not more rapidly afforded. Horses and men are needs of the most pressing nature; doubtless they will be supplied in time, but, meanwhile, we hear from every source that the enemy is accumulating his forces in great numbers in our vicinity. Doubtless a prodigious effort will be made just here to withstand the National armies; doubtless in South Carolina and Georgia, if anywhere, a "last stronghold" will be found. Why not afford us the opportunity to seize that stronghold, before the task can be rendered so much more difficult. The delay occurring here is unavoidable with the means which Government is so slow in supplying; but that delay will cost hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives, and millions of money, besides mountains of endurance and months of protracted suspense to the country. Now is the time to strike in this quarter. Soon will come the malarious summer and the furious heats of this oppressive climate, upon which our enemies rely, and it may be a year before that is accomplished which, had troops and transportation been afforded, might have now been completed, and that is even yet possible if proper steps be taken before the sickly season sets in.

Of course there is urgent, immediate necessity for advances and for expeditions elsewhere; but *this is not a side issue*; a strangling grasp around the very nest of rebellion, a foothold in its cradle, would stifle all future emanations, and strike wholesome terror into all its children. Even now it is worth while to afford ample means for the more extended and complete possession of South Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. E. L. PIERCE, the Agent appointed by the Government to supervise the negroes here, has arrived, and brought with him a party of fifty subordinates, some of them intended solely to act as instructors, and others in the capacity of overseers. Twelve are of the feminine sort, and their appearance here, where there is a dearth of that article, has created no little sensation. Among them is Mrs. Senator HARLAN. The whole party proceeded at once to Beaufort, where Mr. PIERCE will make his headquarters. They are mostly Abolitionists, of the most violent kind; proclaim that they consider the negroes emancipated, and shall tell them so; that they believe the blacks would be justifiable in arming themselves against their masters; wish to call the former slaves "brethren and sisters," when they address them, &c., &c.

The following are copies of some of the letters referred to by our correspondent:

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Captains David and John McGrath, Jacksonborough:

DEAR BROTHERS: Your letter has just been handed me by Mr. McMILLAN, who is at my house. I would certainly like very much to have my cotton, &c., saved, but I cannot risk my negroes for it. If the Captain will bring the cotton and corn, and secure whatever he can find there, for half, he can do so, some being in the dwelling-house.

I am your affectionate brother,

EPHRAIM C. BAILEY.

DEAR SIR: I have just seen your letter to Mr. VISS; I do not wish to move my cotton from B. Island unless I can convey it to Mr. Jenkins and put it with my other cotton. If I have to give you one-half and give 10 per cent. and the seed for ginning it, I will not get any, or very little, for myself, and as soon as you move a part *the negroes will burn my houses, as they did* EPHRAIM's, *and my old Dominican houses.* No one knows that I have any cotton on B. Island but yourself and your brother. Say nothing about it and no one will disturb it. You advised me when I saw you last to let it remain. I think it the best I can now do; also the cotton; you had better see Mr. BELL before doing anything. I know you will do anything for me. I would prefer keeping the cotton in this place.

Yours, respectfully, W. M. BAILEY.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Dear brother: i let you now we are all well at present you told me to tell you what is doing there are still Drafting and i hear that yoo are both Drafted but i dont bleive its so. They are making a batry of bogs to sink between the two forts and is going to mount seventeen guns on it it is 100 feet squre we are all well hear at presant butt Mike cefe got his lege broak on Thursday and he dide and bearide to-Day,
that is all that hapened about hear
thay say you are Drafted but your names are not in the paper with the rest tnare is a JOHN McGRATH thare and i dont now whether it is my unkle or no thare was rumour brought hear about five minits atter you left the house the snons says appear on the citadel Green on wednes the 19th and that is all i have to say aneer soon Still remain your affection son

JAMES MCGRATH.

The address is Jacksonboro, S. C., for Capt. D. McGRATH.

OPERATIONS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

REPORT OF COMMANDER ROGERS.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
OFF ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 12, 1862.

SIR: Having crossed the bar with some difficulty, in obedience to your orders, I approached St. Augustine under a flag of truce; and as I drew near the city, a white flag was hoisted upon one of the bastions of Fort Macon. Landing at the wharf and inquiring for the chief authority, I was soon joined by he Mayor and conducted to the City Hall, where the municipal authorities were assembled. I informed them that, having come to restore the authority of the United States, you had deemed it more kind to send an unarmed boat to inform the citizens of your determination, than to occupy the town at once by force of arms; that you was desirous to calm all apprehensions of harsh treatment that might exist in their midst, and that you should carefully respect the persons and property of all citizens who submitted to the authority of the United States; that you had a single purpose to restore the state of affairs which existed before the rebellion. I informed the municipal authorities, that so long as they respected the authority of the Government we serve, and acted in good faith, municipal affairs would be left in their own hands so far as might be consistent with the exigencies of the times. The Mayor and Council then informed me that the place had been evacuated the preceding night by two companies of Florida troops, and that they gladly received the assurances I gave them, and placed the city in my hands. I recommended them to hoist the Flag of the Union a once, and in prompt accordance with the advice, by order of the Mayor, the National ensign was displayed from the flag-staff of the fort. The Mayor proposed to turn over to me the five cannon mounted at the fort, which are in good condition and not spiked, and also the few munitions of war left by the retreating enemy. I desired to take charge of them for the present, to make careful inventories and establish a patrol and guard, informing him that he would be held responsible for the place until our force should enter the harbor. I called upon the clergymen of the city, requesting them to reassure their people and to confide in our kind intentions toward them.

About 1,500 persons remain in St. Augustine, abou one-fifth of the inhabitants having fled. I believe that there are many citizens who are earnestly attached to the Union, a large number who are silently opposed to it, and a still larger number who care very little about the matter. I think that nearly all the men acquiesce in the condition of affairs we are now establishing. There is much violent and pestilent feeling among the women. They seem to mistake treason for courage, and have a theatrical desire to figure as heroines. Their minds have doubtless been filled with the falsehoods so industriously circulated in regard to the lust and hatred of our troops. On the night before our arrival, a party of women assembled in front of the barracks and cut down the flagstaff, in order that it might not be used to support the old flag. The men seemed anxious to conciliate in every way.

There is a great scarcity of provisions in the place. There seems to be no money, except the wretched paper currency of the rebellion, and much poverty exists.

In the water battery at the fort are three fine army 32-pounders of 7,000 pounds, and two eight inch seacoast howitzers of 5,600 pounds, with shot and some powder. There are a number of very old guns in the fort useless and not mounted. Several good guns were taken away some months ago to arm batteries at other harbors. The garrison of the place went from St. Augustine at midnight on the 10th for Smyrna where are said to be about 800 troops, a battery, the steamer *Carolina* and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

It is very positively stated that the Governor has ordered the abandonment of East Florida, and proposed to make a stand near Apalachicola.

Mr. DENNIS, of the Coast Survey, who accompanied me, rendered me much valuable aid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. R. P. RODGERS, Commander.

To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

COMMANDER STEVENS' REPORT.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT OTTAWA,
OFF JACKSONVILLE, March 13, 1862.

To Flag Officer S. F. Dupont, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I succeeded in crossing the bar with this vessel, the *Seneca* and *Pembina*, the day before yesterday, about 4 o'clock, having no water to spare under our keels. The *Smith* arrived half an hour afterward, and crossed without a pilot. As it was necessary to make arrangements to land a company of soldiers for the protection of the guns before leaving the entrance of the river, I found it too late to move up to this place. That evening, near 10 o'clock, I discovered large fires, bearing W. N. W. from the anchorage, which proved to be, on my arrival here, the burning of mills, houses and property belonging to Northern men with suspected Union proclivities, burnt by order of the rebel commander. I left Mayport, yesterday, with the vessels named, for this point, ordering the *Ellen* to stop at John's Bluff and take on board the guns and munitions of war at that point, and afterward to rejoin me here, which mission was successfully accomplished. We succeeded in reaching Jacksonville without difficulty, and at every house save one, found evidences of peaceful demonstrations and returning reason. On our arrival at this place, the corporate authorities, through S. L. BURRITT, Esq., came off with a flag of truce, and gave up the town. From conversation with intelligent citizens, I find that the inhabitants are seeking and waiting for the protection of our flag; that they do not fear us, but their own people, and from the occupation of this important point I am satisfied, if our opportunities are improved, great results will follow. Many of the citizens have fled, many remain, and there is reason to believe most of them will return. I have just heard the Municipal Government has been restored.

Very respectfully, &c.,
T. H. STEVENS,
Lieutenant Commanding, senior officer present.

A dispatch from Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, dated March 15, off St. Augustine, contains the following;

"Further information from the St. Johns River is satisfactory. The burning of the valuable mills and lumber, with the fine hotel, at Jacksonville, and the house of Mr. ROBINSON, a Union man, was by order of the rebel General TRAPIER, who, after ingloriously flying with his forces from the town with very considerable means of defence at hand, sent a large detachment back for this incendiary purpose, on discovering that our gunboats had not been able on their first arrival to cross the bar."

REPORT OF LIEUT. RHIND.

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER,
NORTH EDISTO, March 3, 1862.

SIR: On the 23d inst. I received information that the enemy were building a battery at Bear Bluff, opposite White Point. On the night of the 24th, accompanied by Lieut. PRENTISS, I went up in our dingey with three men, and landed without being discovered by the guard. Lieut. PRENTISS and I went up and found the battery in an unfinished state and, looking about us discovered the magazine, found two of the picket guard asleep in it,—got one musket out from beside them without awaking them,—returned to the boat and brought up two of the men to secure them,—in doing so, I regret to say, one of them was shot through the head and instantly killed, the pistol in my hand going off accidentally in the struggle. We carried both to the boat and escaped without discovery. The picket guard that night consisted of 15 infantry, and two mounted men, in command of a Lieutenant—so the surviving prisoner states. We buried the other properly the next day near the camp of the Forty-seventh Regiment. His name was JOS. A. WILSON, Company C, MOORE's Battalion, stationed at Church Flats. The other, now on board this vessel, is WM. M. EVINS, from Raburn County, Ga., of the same company. According to his account, there are two regiments at Church Flats, sending pickets out regularly to Rockville, Bear Bluff, and other points on the east side of the river. Their men are ill-fed, not paid or clothed, and badly treated. WILSON was from Pickens' District, S. C. The muskets we have taken from them are of the Enfield pattern, have the Tower mark, date 1861. Both cartridge boxes contained ELY's London stamped cartridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. RHIND, Lieutenant Commanding.

To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN, N. C.

COMMODORE ROWAN'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
Off NEWBERN, N. C., March 15, 1882.

To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Hampton Roads, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture of all the rebel batteries upon the Neuse River, the complete defeat and route or the enemy's forces in this vicinity, and the occupation of the City of Newbern by the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States on yesterday, (Friday,) at noon. The incidents of the expedition, briefly stated, are these:

The fleet under my command, and that of the army, left Hatteras Inlet at 7.30 on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., and arrived without accident or delay at the point which had been selected for disembarking the troops, and within sight of the City of Newbern, at sunset on the evening of the same day, where we anchored for the night.

On Thursday morning I hoisted my pennant on board of the steamer *Delaware*. At 8.30 A. M., our gunboats commenced shelling the woods in the vicinity of the proposed place of landing, taking stations at intervals along the shore to protect the advance of the troops. At 9.30 A. M. the troops commenced landing, and at the same time six naval boat-howitzers, with their crews, under the command of Lieut. R. S. McCOOK, of the *Stars and Stripes*, were put on shore to assist the attack.

The army commenced to move up the beach at about 11:30 A. M., the debarkation of troops still continuing. In the meantime our vessels were slowly moving up, throwing shell in the woods beyond. At 4:15 P. M., the first of the enemy's batteries opened fire on the foremost of our gunboats, which was returned by them at long range. The troops were now all disembarked, and steadily advancing without resistance. At sundown the firing was discontinued, and the fleet came to anchor in position to cover the troops on shore. At 6:30 A. M., Friday, 14th instant, we heard a continuous firing of heavy guns and musketry inland, and immediately commenced throwing our shells in advance of the position supposed to be held by our troops. The fleet steadily moved up, and gradually closed in toward the batteries. The lower fortifications were discovered to have been abandon ed by the enemy. A boat was dispatched to it, and the Stars and Stripes planted on the ramparts. As we advanced, the upper batteries opened fire upon us. The fire was returned with effect, the magazine of one exploding. Having proceeded in an extended line as far as the obstructions in the river would permit, the signal was made to follow the movements of the flagship, and the whole fleet advanced in order, concentrating our fire on Fort Thompson, mounting thirteen guns, on which rested the enemy's land defences. The army having, with great gallantry, driven them out of these defences, the forts were abandoned. Several of our vessels were slightly injured in passing the barricades of piles and torpedoes which had been placed in the river. The upper battery having been evacuated on the appearance of the combined forces, it was abandoned, and subsequently blew up. We now steamed rapidly up to the city. The enemy had fled, and the place remained in our possession. Upon our approach several points of the city were fired by the enemy, where stores had been accumulated. Two small batteries, constructed of cotton bales, and mounting two guns each, were also fired by them. Two small steamers were captured, another having been burned. A large raft, composed of barrels of pitch and bales of cotton, which had been prepared to send down upon the fleet, was fired, and, floating against the railroad bridge, set it on fire and destroyed it. In addition to the prizes, a quantity of pitch, tar and a gunboat, and another vessel on the stocks, several schooners afloat, and an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war, fell into our hands. At about 4 P. M. I sent several of our vessels to the right bank of the Trent River, to carry Gen. FOSTER's brigade to occupy the City of Newbern.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
S. C. ROWAN,
Com'd'g U. S. Naval Forces in Pamlico Sound.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

OUR LOWER POTOMAC CORRESPONDENCE.

ABANDONMENT OF THE REBEL BATTERIES—AQUIA CREEK STILL RETAINED—PROBABILITY OF THE SPEEDY ABANDONMENT OF IT—DEATH OF A CONTRABAND SPY—STIRRING UP THE REBEL CAVALRY, ETC.

CHARLES CO., Md., Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Probably long ere this reaches you, your readers will have been apprised by telegraph of the opening of the Potomac to the commerce of all nations. Our "Blockade of the Potomac" is no longer a living reality, but has become an historical fact—a thing only of the past.

On Sunday last, the rebels hastily abandoned their upper batteries, spiking their guns and destroying and burning all the little property they had that was not removable. Our troops gathered in groups along the Maryland shore, and gazing wistfully across, expressed the hope that now, as the rebels had run away they would at last be allowed to cross.

The *Anacosta*, one of the gunboats attached to the upper flotilla, ran in close to the Cock Pit Point batteries, and shelled them for an hour or so, when finding that no response was made, and that they were to all appearances deserted, she sent a boat's crew ashore, who landed and raised the Stars and Stripes over the deserted battery. The Evansport batteries were subsequently occupied by troops from HOOKER's Division.

The Cock Pit Point battery gave evidence of having been abandoned with the greatest haste, officers' private letters and baggage were found, and the guns were all in good condition. At the Evansport batteries such haste had not been observed. The 128-pound rifle gun, which once or twice threw shell far on the Maryland shore, was found burst. From all appearances it had been in that condition for some time past.

At this battery an evidence of the efficiency of the Whitworth gun, for long range firing, was found. A small house, about a mile from the battery, which had been used as a surgeon's quarters, was found with wo shot holes through it, produced by the Whitworth guns, and these holes were but two feet and a half from each other, demonstrating most forcibly the great accuracy of these guns at the longest ranges.

The shot above referred to were fired from two Whitworth guns, which were part of a battery presented by the loyal Americans in Europe. They are manned, when fired, by a detachment from BRAMHALL's Light Artillery.

The Aquia Creek battery still exists, and one gun at least still remains in position. The river at that point is nearly six miles wide, and the commerce of the river cannot be affected by it. Indeed, the rebels never relied on that as a blockading battery. It was intended simply to defend the terminus of the railroad and the approaches to Fredericksburgh. The rebels have, for the past week, been burning and destroying their property at that point, and no doubt it will soon, with the other fortifications along the Potomac, be but a relic of the past.

One of the most intelligent of the contrabands brought over from Mathias Point by the Fifth Excelsior, in their daring reconnoissance, was one CORNELIUS, a servant of a rebel officer. He gave a most interesting account of affairs in the land of secessia, and his story was published in the TIMES and other papers. A couple of nights since CORNELIUS went over to Virginia on a reconnoissance, in company with several other contrabands. In their efforts to learn the true state of affairs they were surprised by the rebel pickets, and CORNELIUS was shot. The others made their way back in safety.

That same morning Acting Master FOSTER, of the *Satellite*, discovered some rebel cavalry in a barnyard near the shore, and he sent them his compliments, in the shape of a 30-pound Parrott shell, which whistled through the bars. They scampered off to a more distant hill, where they showed themselves by way of bravado. A shell from the *Satellite* fell directly in their midst, where it exploded, unhorsing four of the daring cavaliers. They suddenly discovered that they were wanted elsewhere.

Commerce along the Potomac is now unobstructed, and the surface of the river is dotted with many a sail. Affairs on shore are but little varied. With the advent of fair weather Gen. SICKLES has commenced drilling his men again in brigade movements, and a brigade drill is now of almost daily occurrence, and attracts many spectators.

CEDMA.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md.,
Monday, March 17, 1862.

This division still remains inactive at its Winter quarters on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, and save a vigorous system of military drilling, nothing occurs to claim attention. The enemy's works upon the opposite side of the river are still guarded by detachments of our troops. They report frequent visits of rebel cavalry, who do not, however, feel disposed to ventrre within gunshot range of our sentinels.

Last week Lieut. BAUM, of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Ordnance Officer of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, and ———, Signal Officer, under the protection of a guard, crossed over the river, and, owing to their indiscretion, were made prisoners by the rebels. They were especially instructed, upon no event, to pass beyond our line of sentinels, but seeing no indications of danger, they deserted their guard and entered a house near Dumfries. No sooner had they disappeared within doors than a detachment of rebel cavalry galloped from the woods, and, surrounding the house, took them both prisoners, and carried them hurriedly away, since which event they have not been heard from.

Among the trophies brought over from the rebel ruins is an official report of the proceedings of a Court-martial of a soldier found sleeping at his sentry post, and from whose neglect, it appears, the *Pensacola* escaped the peril which had been prepared for her. It is found that a new battery had been built and armed with the most approved and heavy guns at Evansport, especially to be used upon that event. It had been built with great care and skill, and was intended to present the most formidable barrier to her escape; but the sentinel, who was found asleep at his post, frustrated all their precious plans, and, in consequence, not a gun was fired upon the steamer from the newly-prepared battery. Some of the guns at Shipping Point were found to be composed of painted wood, and were of large dimensions, and placed in conspicuous positions. Our boys laughed outright when they discovered the cheat, but declared "All their armament might as well have been composed of the same material, so far as effectiveness was concerned."

This morning, Gen. SICKLES, with the First Regiment Excelsior Brigade, crossed over the river opposite or near Liverpool Point, but found no indications of the enemy in that vicinity.

ARGUS.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Withdrawal of the Circulation of Safety Fund Banks—Debate on the Annual Appropriation Bill—Appropriation for State Printing Cut Down—The Finances of New-York City—The Brooklyn Charter—The Proposed Apportionment of Congressional Districts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Almost the whole Session of the Senate was occupied, last evening, in the discussion of the bill relating to the withdrawal of the circulation of Safety Fund Banks. The bill allows these banks but one year after the expiration of their charter in which to withdraw their circulation. After a long discussion by Messrs. TOBEY, HARDIN, GANSON, COOK, LOW, TRUMAN and MURPHY, the enacting clause was stricken out. The objections against the bill were, that the law under which these banks are winding up their affairs having worked well for eighteen years, it is not now worth while, when only a few of them are still in existence, to change it. It was contended also that the bill-holders were amply secured against loss, the capital being nearly double their circulation, and that the three years allowed by the law of 1854 were needed to withdraw their circulation. By the advocates of the bill it was contended that it was simply intended to guarantee the security of their bills, which they did not now consider sufficient, and to secure the final settlement of their affairs as speedily as possible. The proposition to strike out the enacting clause prevailed in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of fourteen to five, and the Senate refused to amend the report of the Committee by a vote of fifteen to eight, so that the bill was rejected.

In the House a long session was held, only ending about 11 o'clock, owing to the want of a quorum. The topic of discussion was the annual Appropriation bill. The amendment pending when progress was last reported, by which the appropriation to Orphan Asylums was confined to *incorporated* institutions, was discussed and passed. Mr. THOMAS, of Wayne, supposing that by the provisions of the bill, as in last year's bill, no county could draw more than its own quota, proposed that in those counties, where there are no asylums, the quota which they pay for the purpose be devoted to the poor fund, but after discussion, and upon learning that the whole $40,000 was to be appropriated directly to the Orphan Asylums, withdrew his proposition.

Mr. FISHER, of Chenango, the editor of a paper in that county, moved to strike out the clause limiting the publication of the official canvass to the State paper only, and claimed that the Committee of Ways and Means had no right to make any such limitation, as there was statutory provision for its publication in one or more papers in each Senatorial District.

Mr. ALVORD gave notice, in the course of his remarks in reply, of an amendment repealing any act or part of an act inconsistent with the provisions of this section, and claimed that the publication of this canvass a month or more after every one knew the result, at an expense, for a year or two back, of something like $20,000 per year, was an entirely useless bill of expense to the State. This roused up the champion of the country Press, who again repeated, for the edification of the House, a large portion of a speech made some time early in the session, upon a bill to diminish the expense of official advertising. He claimed that this publication was useful, as many in the interior had no other means of knowing the official result, except through the county paper. Query: What is the use of seeing in the county paper the result with the affidavit of the proper officer attached merely, when for a month you have known accurately the actual result from the same source? He extolled, also, the country Press as the great enlightener of public opinion, and the source of the influence of the members themselves, and claimed that, if viewed in the light of a gift even, this appropriation could not be better employed. He doubted very much whether members, in view of its great energy as an engine for manufacturing public opinion, would dare to rob it of its delicate little morsel from the State Treasury. The ball was now fairly opened, and the battle raged furiously for nearly two hours. One, in going over the field in search of trophies, would find scattered about such facts as this: This canvass is actually published in this city, and sold to the country Press, in sheets, at the rate of $10 the thousand; they fold it into their issue, and thus distribute it, and for a year or two past have each, as a general rule, received about $160 for the job. Considering that the circulation of country newspapers does not generally average over 1,500 or 2,000 copies, this is pretty good pay, and nothing but a *manufactured* public opinion would sustain it. Then, too, this advertising is usually given to merely partisan sheets, and much more in view of *their* needs peculiarly than of the *public* need for information.

The debate on this matter was marked by a disgraceful passage of personalities between Messrs. MURPHY and PRYNE, of Erie and Wayne respectively. Mr. PRYNE was once a minister, and has also been connected with FRED. DOUGLASS in the publication of a newspaper. He is very radical in his views, rather too fond of putting in his oar in debate, and oftentimes lays himself open to severe censure for the unsoundness of his positions; but, on the other hand, he has frequently been assailed by various members throughout the session with undignified, unnecessary and unparliamentary personalities, much more damaging to those who uttered them than to him. Questions in legislative bodies ought to be discussed upon their merits, and the personal antecedents of those discussing them have nothing to do with their decision. Their introduction, therefore, into debate is always undignified and vulgar. Mr. PRYNE last evening spoke strongly for the dignity of the country Press, and said that he should be ashamed to see it taking the position of a beggar at the door of the State Treasury for a miserable pittance to support it. He thought the people would sustain a good paper, and that a poor one ought not to receive surreptitious support. To give force to his position, he said he had had the misfortune to be connected with a paper for a white, and could therefore speak experimentally. Mr. MURPHY, in replying, took occasion to make allusion to his (PRYNE's) associations in the editorial line, utterly uncalled for and shameful. He ought to have been immediately called to order, but the member presiding in the Committee, being a novice at the business, failed to do so, and no one on the floor of the House had the nerve to do it. Mr. PRYNE replied, expressing his desire for no association with the gentleman from Erie, defending his connection with DOUGLASS as decidedly more desirable than any connection with the gentleman himself, and then read from a letter in which Mr. MURPHY's character was handled without gloves. The House permitted him to finish, thinking, I suppose, to give both sides fair play, but the whole thing was entirely unworthy of any deliberative body and ought to have been stopped at once. Mr. MURPHY again renewed the attack, later in the evening, charging Mr. PRYNE with having read a false letter, but was promptly called to order and compelled to cease personalities. It is to be sincerely hoped that the self-respect of the whole body will not suffer itself to be so outraged again during the session. The upshot of the whole debate was, that Mr. ALVORD's amendment to repeal was adopted, and various motions to insert two papers in each county in addition to the State paper, to insert one paper in each county and pay each only fifty dollars, and to strike out the State paper likewise, were all voted down. The canvass is now to be published in the State paper only. This year it is the Albany *Argus*. The appropriation for State printing was then cut down from $120,000 to $100,000. After various motions to rise and report progress, to make amendments, and to do pretty much everything else, as no quorum voted, and, upon a count by the Clerk, none was found to be present, Mr. ALVORD resumed the Chair, and declared the House adjourned until this morning.

The Select Committee appointed yesterday afternoon organized immediately after the close of the session, and proceeded with their business. They have adopted as their rule of action to take up the general orders in their regular succession, unless special and urgent reasons can be shown for moving forward any given bill. Mr. TRACEY, the Chairman, in making his first report this morning, said that the Committee, from the knowledge of the general orders, hoped to be able to go through with every bill upon the calendar. He reported some dozen local bills as the result of their first sitting. The reports of this Committee are to be printed.

The Speaker presented several memorials from the Comptroller of your City, in compliance with ordinances of the Common Council, and bearing upon the financial affairs of the City. They, with the drafts of the proposed bills accompanying them, were referred to the Committee on Cities.

Progress was reported upon the bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn, it being the special order for the morning, and the bill was referred to the Kings County delegation.

Mr. WATERBURY reported, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill to provide for the punishment of criminals, and fixing the penalty for murder. This bill is the same one passed in the House last year, but sent to the Senate too late for action. A bill relating to the same subject is now before the Senate, and has been referred to in this correspondence. I think it has been passed to its third reading.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably, having made amendments, upon Mr. CODDINGTON's bill to regulate nominating Conventions and primary elections in the City of New-York. The provision for refusing the vote of any voter not present at the nominating Conventions, being unconstitutional, has been struck out. The Committee on Judiciary reported favorably upon the bill regulating wharfage, and the use of piers and bulkheads in New-York City, without amendment.

Mr. PIERCE opened up the Oneida Lake Canal question once more, by moving when the bill came up for its third reading, its recommittal to the Committee with instruction to strike out the enacting clause, and he read in support of his position an article from the *Evening Journal*, containing sundry statistics upon the tonnage upon, and the cost of rebuilding the locks upon this canal. Mr. ALVORD replied, but as I gave some description of this case some days since, I will not follow his remarks. Mr. PIERCE withdrew his motion, and the bill passed. The third reading of bills consumed most of the remainder of the session.

In the Senate, the resolution appointing a Grinding Committee of eight was passed, and the Lieut.-Governor appointed Messrs. Harden, Folger, Murphy, Ramsey, Richards, Angel, Truman, Connolly and Abbott as such committee. The selection is a good one, and the committee of the Senate, like that of the House, of which I spoke yesterday, is composed of perfectly reliable men. The bill to alter the map of New-York in the matter of Madison-avenue, was passed. The committee for dividing the State into new Congressional Districts presented both a majority and minority report. I send herewith a full synopsis of each.

I may add here that, in the House, the bill authorizing attorneys of the Supreme Court, having their offices in New-York, but living in the country in neighboring States, to practice in the State Courts, was passed this morning. It has already passed the Senate, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

H.

AFFAIRS IN CNINA.

Ravages of the Rebels—The New City of Fugiao Burnt—Tsz-ki Destroyed, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NINGPO, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

The mail is just about closing, and I can only add a few items beyond what was communicated a fortnight ago. Since then, a party of us made a trip into the country, and were distressed, but not surprised, to find the same ravages from the rebels which we have witnessed here. Indeed, Ningpo has suffered much less than any of the interior walled cities that we went to. The new city of Yugiao was almost entirely burned to the ground. The old city has been thoroughly pillaged, and scores of houses pulled down, while the suburbs have been burnt. Our mission-house and chapel there were destroyed, and the house of the Christian Missionary Society was made a den of these thieves, and was filthy beyond expression. In one court we saw six dead bodies, and several others in different places. Outside the walls a few hucksters were selling vegetables, and other such articles to the rebels; but, as at Ningpo, none of the people are allowed within the gates without a pass. We called on the general in command, who seemed to be a jolly fellow, but very ignorant, as many of their leaders and most of their army are. He told us that this exclusive system respecting the walled cities would continue until the Tartar dynasty was driven out of the Empire. But whether this will be allowed by foreign Powers is a question. Admiral HOPE is now at Nankin, and Mr. HARRY PARKES, who is with him as interpreter, will talk some pretty hard things to the "Coolie Kings" (as many are pleased to call the rebel authorities there) respecting these matters. Foreigners insist upon trade—most of them have come to China for it. The control of the rivers is wholly in their hands, and there must be facilities for trade with the tea and silk districts. As it is now everything is shut up. Indeed, we are cut off from many of the most common supplies by the present state of things, and the people have no security for life or property. It was a sad Christmas that we passed among the desolate streets of Yugiao. We had all been familiar with it, and it had been my privilege, on several occasions during the past year, to administer the ordinances of the Church in the presence of most interesting audiences. Even in the prison the gospel had found its way, by the blessing of God, and one individual then had been baptized. But now all is desolation. And thus it is wherever the rebels go. The rich city of Tsz-ki is also in a somewhat similar state with Yugiao, and my two associates, who proceeded to Shanking, a city larger even than Ningpo, and of the highest literary character, found that the flames had consumed the finest part within the walls, and learned that three thousand persons were put to the sword, even though there was no resistance. Many of them were aged persons. If Hangdrau has fallen, as is reported, the destruction of life will be increased tenfold, for the Tartar garrison has been holding out a long while, and there is no quarter for the "Imps." I returned by way of the Sanpoh, a large extent of country to the north and east of Yugiao and Tsz-ki, where we have several mission stations. Many of the Sanpoh men have become rebels themselves, and have received tribute for the Generals, so that no invading army has gone into that region. None of the Christians among the villages there have suffered harm, though they have been reduced to great straits in many cases. To this special mercy I would gratefully add the fact that all the three or four hundred Christians in and about Ningpo are safe, and in almost every instance their entire families likewise. Never have we seen God's care of His people more signally displayed. They have been kept, too, from falling into the sins of plundering and pilfering, which are now so common among the people, and for which their poverty, they think, serves as an excuse. On my return on the Tsz-ki hills I met hundreds of Sanpoh rebels carrying off loads of plunder from the deserted houses throughout these populous plains. Nearly every village and town had its shops closed. There was one exception, the large town of Ts'ong-geau, between this and Tsz-ki, where everything seemed as flourishing as of old—the rebel in charge being a man who had gained the confidence of the people. The villages in the populous eastern district have been as yet undisturbed, and here on the north bank, where foreigners mostly reside, all is tranquil. One of our houses we have opened for the suffering women and children who have no homes, and there are at present four hundred such fed by the charity of foreigners. We are undisturbed wherever we go, but our deserted houses and chapels in the city are often broken into. Last Sabbath our large city church was entered by a miscreant, whose outrages upon a poor family who had managed to secrete themselves there were heartrending. Every effort was made to find him afterward, but in vain.

In haste, yours truly, H. V. R.

JAMAICA.

Early Departure of the Governor—Lt.-Gov. Eyere to be his Successor—Policy of the Colonial Office—Improvement in the Revenue—The Legislature, the Society of Arts and the Great Exhibition—Crime—Distinguished arrival—Commercial, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

The most important item of intelligence I can impart by this mail, is the fact that the Colony is at last to be rid of Gov. DARLING. His Excellency positively goes in the mail packet to sail on the 25th of the present month. He goes to the heart-felt satisfaction of all who have the penetration to discover the evil stored up for a future day through the rash and unpatriotic course which he has pursued in the Government of the Colony. This bold, bad man has done more to retard the future prospects of the country, perhaps to throw it half a century back in the march of progress, than either Free Trade or the many other causes to which Jamaica depression has been traced. For six years has Mr. DARLING tyrannized over the people of the Colony, to the knowledge, and, as it would appear, with the tacit consent of the Secretary of the Colonial Department.

The Duke of Newcastle has been fully aware of the unrighteous doings of Mr. DARLING, and yet his Grace, in the face of repeated complaints, allowed him to continue in the rule of the island, which he maintained with a rod of iron, and for six years was the moral nightmare of the colonists. On leaving the country, he will go to the heartfelt satisfaction of even his own sycophants, and execrated by the rest of the inhabitants.

Mr. DARLING's successor, they say, is to be Lieut.-Gov. EYRE, of one of the sister colonies, of whom I cannot speak but from hearsay, and that goes to prove that he will be no better than his predecessor.

According to the *Gazette* returns, the financial difficulties threatened in the previous, have been overcome in the present quarter. The total revenue received for the quarter, amounted to £73,374 4s. 7d. sterling, showing an increase in almost all the various items. The following is a comparative statement of the sums received for the several quarters in the two years 1860–61:

	1860.	1861.
March	£58,837 13s. 9d.	£60,004 13s. [illegible]
June	£56,302 8s. 5d.	£55,451 4s. [illegible]
September	£58,069 0s. 3d.	£49,778 5s. [illegible]
December	£63,675 9s. 1d.	£73,374 4s. 7d.

Our Legislature has been very niggard in the grant they made to the Society of Arts, for the purposes of the international exhibition. The Society asked for £1,000, but the Assembly, after much grumbling, could not be induced to grant more than £400, and an appeal has had to be made to the public for further aid. Among the articles already sent for exhibition is a collection of fibres numbering over 100 specimens, obtained from indigenous plants, and many of them remarkable for the facility with which they receive some of the finest dyes.

We have had very satisfactory reports of the progress of the Reformatory principle in the Colony. The Institution for Kingston and St. Andrew numbers 103 boys and an equal number of girls.

There is some prospect of the enterprises recently spoken of being carried out. It is generally expected that the railways to Stony Hill and to Old Harbor, as well as the teamway to Linstead, will shortly be commenced.

The catalogue of crime has, within the last month, assumed a rather deep dye. There have been two or three murders within the vicinity of Kingston.

Mining enterprise in the colony, for a time at least, seems doomed to be abandoned. The Wheal Company having exhausted their capital, have advertised all their properties for sale.

Among the distinguished arrivals I have to mention Admiral DACRES, C. B., who is to be second in command on this station.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past fortnight, the market for general articles of importation from the United States has been, as it remains, well supplied. A scarcity in Fish-stuffs has prevailed, and has been but partially relieved by the arrival of the schooner *General Washington*, from Halifax. Excepting Halifax goods, stocks, generally, have been in excess of demand, and remain so at present. This may be owing, in a great measure, to purchases being made on a smaller, and perhaps more prudent scale, than formerly, thus causing goods to remain in the hands of importers instead of the intermediate traders. Another cause that may be assigned for limited transactions, is the probability of further arrivals, which, of course, holds out the prospect of reduced prices, as the market—already well supplied—shall become further stocked. And a circumstance which has an adverse effect upon trade, may be recognized in the existing contract for steam communication between this island and New-York, and which, in its operations, falls short of the original design and intentions of the Legislature, under whose exactment such contract was made. The steady system of business heretofore done, as far as the transfer of goods is concerned, no longer exists, and trade has been rendered precarious by dealers, waiting advices by the steamer, delaying transactions until impelled by necessity to purchase. Some of our "middle men," too, have become importers, through this medium, of comparatively small quantities of goods, for which, in the present sphere of retail business, a vent is found at a profit; but should any untoward circumstance check the retail consumption of the parties in view, and they should be forced into competition with the larger wholesale trader, such petty importations would prove ruinous.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieut. MARSHALL, of the Ninth United States Infantry, who has been on duty for several months past on Governor's Island, has been ordered to join his regiment in California, and will leave at once.

The political prisoners from Fort Lafayette had not arrived on Governor's Island last evening. Their quarters in Castle William are quite ready.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which we reported yesterday as being dismantled, has had her mainmast taken out, and the men are employed sending down the yards of the mizzen and foremasts. A rumor is current in the Navy-yard that the *Savannah* will be housed over, and converted into a hospital-ship. This rumor may have some foundation in fact, as there is no more room in the Naval Hospital on Flushing-avenue, and the unoccupied portion of the new Marine Barracks has been used as a temporary hospital for some time.

The purchased steamer *Patroon*, which was put into commission on Tuesday, hauled into the stream yesterday to receive her powder.

The purchased steamer *Wamsutta* sailed Wednesday evening, as reported yesterday.

The steamer *Madgie*, commissioned yesterday, is in the stream, and, together with the *Patroon*, will sail as soon as her powder is on board.

The chartered schooner *Hiram Smith* has arrived at the Navy-yard, and is taking in lead and old iron, which will be sent to Washington.

The chartered bark *G. W. Hall* is at the wharf loading with shot and shell for Port Royal. She will sail immediately.

Another chartered bark lies off the Cobb dock taking in ordnance stores.

The open space in front of the officers quarters at the new marine barracks, Flushing-avenue, will be planted with various kinds of trees. Estimates for this work are now being sent in.

One Way of Combating the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning entitled "The Iron-clad Assault on Old Fogyism" will commend itself to everyone not fully committe d to the policy of "*how not to do it*," as will also your admirable articles on the Stevens Battery.

In looking at a representation of the *Merrimac*, I have been considering how she might be carried by *boarders*. It would seem an *impossibility*, (but we "mudsills" don't recognize that word,) and, an idea occurring to me, I desire hereby to ventilate it.

Let the *Monitor*, upon a reappearance of her former antagonist, attack her; and, when the time comes for boarding, at a concerted signal one or more gunboats close in and grapple. Our gallant tars having gained a footing either fore or aft, let them introduce into one of the portholes a pipe or hose connected with the boiler of said gunboat, and then let in a powerful stream of *steam* upon the encaged rebels. After that, the damage they would do would be small. If you think this suggestion worth anything please publish and oblige.

A. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

News of the Victory at Fort Donelson—The Overland Mail—Prices of Merchandise—Introduction of Machinery, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Steadfast Union men here are rejoicing heartily at the big haul of "Seceshers" recently made by the National army at Fort Donelson, and are anticipating that a similar haul will very soon be made at or near Bowling Green, and again on the already blood-stained field of Manassas. Some who had been wondering why "Little Mac" had not done anything with his 500,000 troops, now think that perhaps, after all, it was good generalship to spend a few months transforming raw militia into decent soldiers, and equipping them as such, and then giving JEFF's adherents a swift series of heavy "licks," to that gentleman's no small dismay. This, with other recent successes of the Union armies, must be rather convincing to the Southern mind of the desperate nature of the Confederate cause, and will, doubtless, either stimulate the population of the rebellious States to extreme exertion and sacrifice to sustain their apparently sinking cause, or rapidly pave the way to still further and greater triumphs for the friends and supporters of the Union.

The nimble lightning also informs us that the California Congressmen in Washington have labored with success in favor of the continuance of the Overland Daily Mail. This is right, for the abolishment of such a mail, except by an improvement thereon, is too great a step backward for this day of progress, even on the stringent plea of economy. Rather let the day be hastened when the tireless fire-horse shall startle the mountain sheep in their inaccessible retreats, and chase the shaggy buffalo across the continent.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co. announce the dissolution of copartnership of the firm, under that name and style, "some time since by limitation, and now by sale of stock of merchandise," and request an early settlement of accounts.

Merchandise "imported" from the States is generally quadrupled in price when retailed here. This has led to the practice, which is yearly increasing, of persons clubbing together in the Spring, and sending the cash eastward by reliable men, who buy at wholesale prices, and charge on the purchases so much per pound freight, generally from 15 to 20 cents. This system brings the goods here at prices considerably lower than the merchants can live at; for the clubbers have several advantages. There is no clerks' wages, or store-rent, and little taxes to be squeezed out of the goods; there is no mercantile fortune to be made out of them; there is nothing but "cost and freight," and the cash is always sent, so there is a good chance for the lowest "cost;" and further, each man sends for just the things he wants, so that there is no dead, unsalable stock lying on the shelves, and which must be paid for by the profits realized on more salable articles. BRIGHAM, when he buys wholesale here, says he offers 12½ cents per pound and "cost," and when he can't buy at that figure, he holds on to his money, though he and the other Mormon chiefs freight through on their own "hook" considerable every year.

This year the indications are that machinery, rather than "dry goods and groceries," will be sent for, particularly machines for carding, spinning and weaving cotton and wool, for it is anticipated that in a year or two, sufficient cotton will be raised in Southern Utah to supply the whole Territory. Nail-making machines, and some of COOK's Evaporator, will also probably be sent for, the last article having been tested the past Summer, and found to make very superior molasses from the Sorghum plant. Mills for crushing the cane and threshing-machines can be made here, not in the best manner, but certainly so as to operate very well.

The expected high price of cotton and cotton fabrics, the diminishing amount of money in the Territory, and the anticipated disturbances of peaceful trade, as well as the derangement of commercial affairs generally, consequent on the present rebellion in the South, seemed to have forcibly impressed the people here with the expediency of establishing and encouraging the home manufacture of every requisite article of ordinary use, as far as practicable, so that if said rebellion take the worst turn possible, Utah folks mean to exhibit the spectacle and reap the advantages of a self-sustaining community, independent, so far as commercial intercourse is concerned, of any other people. This, according to my view, appears to be the color of the times in this isolated section of the Union.

Politically, there is considerable interest exhibited in the various parts of the Territory in regard to the current moves towards a State organization. Every one-horse settlement is having its little caucus or mass meeting for the nomination of members for the Legislature, while, as may be expected, the more pretentious "cities" are not to be left behind, "no, Sir-ee, by no manner of means." The nominations for Salt Lake County and District are as follows: For Senators—Albert Carrington, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Elijah F. Sheets; for Representatives—Albert P. Rockwood, Franklin D. Richards, Reuben Miller, Hiram B. Clawson, Joseph A. Young, Edwin D. Woolley.

There is much talk of sending back to the Missouri River ox-teams for the conveyance hither of the poor Mormons who are "fleeing from the wrath to come" in the wicked world. About 200 three or four-yoke teams went and returned last Summer, and a larger number is currently reported as preparing to perform that journey the ensuing Summer, the practicability and economy of the plan having been considered fully demonstrated by the results of the enterprise last year.

America and England.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 15th inst. you have a letter under the above caption, signed by "Mercator," in which the following criticism is made upon Dr. CHEEVER:

"The remarks of Dr. CHEEVER, to which I am about to point, while tantamount to a positive ignoring of that part of the Lord's Prayer which says 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us,' are so extraordinary on the part of a teacher of Christianity, that while I will not be so uncharitable as to conclude that Dr. CHEEVER actually meant this, yet, when, at the meeting of the New-England Society, I think it was, the Doctor, in reference to the *Trent* affair, recommended his hearers to let it fructify at interest until a more convenient time, it was in effect not only making the strangely humiliating confession that, while MASON and SLIDELL were given up, it was solely from necessity, and not from inclination, but also, as I have already said, an ignoring of the Lord's Prayer.

If the Doctor was clear that those men ought to have been retained, he, as an earnest defender of his country's honor, should have inculcated the sentiment 'Hold fast—stand to your guns,' and then appealed to the spirit of that beautiful song which says, 'Fear not, but trust in Providence, wherever thou mayst be.'"

"Mercator" is mistaken. Dr. CHEEVER was not present at the New-England dinner. Nor, indeed, was he in the City at the time of that celebration. It may be gratifying to "Mercator" to know that Dr. CHEEVER was in favor of hanging Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and certainly did not believe or admit of any "necessity" of giving them up in lieu of any policy. He did say, but not at the New-England dinner: "Never give them up—keep them, and accept the consequences; and with right on our side, trusting implicitly in God, ruin in the defence of the right would be infinitely more preferable to victory with humiliation." "Mercator" has reference to some other gentleman.

I ask this correction as a matter of justice, which I am sure you will grant. ROTACREM.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

The Removal of the Markets—A Voice from the Suburbs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The traffic, which now clogs the lower and narrower angle of the City, would be transferred where it belongs, namely, to the wider spaces up town, where *all the consumers of marketing reside.*" Do they?

What, then, is to become of the inhabitants of the City of Flushing? We do our marketing at Fulton Market; and have you any right under the Constitution to cut us off from our mutton in this imperial manner? It would be a pleasant thing to see a long caravan of our Flushing nabobs stringing along up Beekman-street with their huge baskets, and reaching far up Broadway, bound to—what you call—"the wider spaces up town," to do their marketing. These baskets we carry are like unto that famous "buck-basket" that bore the huge *Sir Jack* unto Datchet Pond upon the order of *Mistress Ford.* They are enormous, and are not to be carried with willing heart and merry jest to those "wider spaces" you speak of so flippantly.

If these mysterious "wider spaces" are located in the interior of your Central Park, we can't go there, and we would be separated forever from the genial voice and pleasant wit of worthy old MIDDLETON, the fishman. His "trout," as he calls them, caught in the cheerless depths off Cape Cod, would no longer lie in parsely on our tables, and sorrowful would be our hearts over this calamity. Morning after morning men would be seen standing in the midst of the ruins of the old market-place, or sitting on their baskets there, contemplating, with saddened faces, the solitude.

But I turn from the sentiment of the subject to its more practical and serious aspect. Whence are we to get those succulent steaks that we have been wont to revel over, that our cooks have practiced their highest art on, and our friends have delighted in? I had one yesterday served on a dish as hot as the precious viand itself—the meat done to a beautiful brown on the surface, which, cut by the keen knife, revealed the rare wealth beneath a steak that in an instant almost swam in its own glorious juices. Your ruthless fiat would turn us over to the lean kine of Hempstead Plains, which we would tear at like wolves in the eager endeavor to separate its fibres. It may be you have never dined on a Hempstead bull or cow of ancient birth. Notwithstanding your harsh offence, I hope you never may.

We draw our supplies from Fulton Market—we depend and dote upon it. We push off from the Island in our canoes at 8 o'clock in the morning, and paddling over to the main land make for Fulton Market Slip—there we lay in our stores of various kinds, paying our debts in eggs and chickens, after the approved manner of islanders in general. Thence we go to STEWART's, and coasting up Broadway, lay in our dry goods, drinks and groceries, leaving coin or bills in some places and convenient debts in others. All this redounds to the welfare and wealth of New-York; but move Fulton Market to those Mediterranean "wider spaces," no one knows whither, and I tell you solemnly, that you alienate the affections and the traffic of the citizens of Flushing. A NATIVE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

Inland Railroad for the Defence of the Capital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Report of the Committee on Roads and Canals, in Congress, shows that the nation is at last waking up to the importance of this arm of defence, for the capital of the nation. The history of the last war with England, the events of the present unholy rebellion, and the startling danger to which the whole country has been aroused, by the advent of iron-clad armor in naval warfare, conclusively prove that no country can be safe from assault and serious damages, which depends alone upon shore-line of intercommunication. The report of the Committee, so far as made public, states that this danger can be obviated by the connection of the Reading and Columbia Railroads, seemingly forgetting that the lines of railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Baltimore and Washington, are just as much exposed to assault and interruption, as the railroads between Philadelphia and New-York, and New-York and Boston. The importance of inland intercommunication for the protection of the capital, is not a new suggestion. During the wise, beneficent, and far-seeing administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, this subject engaged the attention of the illustrious statesmen, CLAY, BARBER, McLANE, (late Judge,) and RITHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, then composing his Cabinet; and Major S. H. LONG, Topographical Engineer, was detailed to make a reconnoissance for a military road, of the country lying between Washington and Buffalo, N. Y. This was before the advent of railroads, but his map and report now before me, demonstrate the easy practicability of connecting Harrisburgh, inland and far-removed from all danger of foreign assault, with Washington, and thus supplying at a moment's warning, the best defence for the safety of the capital of the Nation, namely, the strong arms and willing hearts of its loyal people. This map illustrates the following remarkable advantages of this route: the true meridian line north from the President's house, cuts Sandy Spring, Md., Hood's Mill on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Westminster, Carroll County, Md., Hanover and Harrisburgh, Penn., from whence radiate rapid railroad connections north, east and west, throughout the whole country. There is at present railroad connection between Harrisburgh and Hanover, from whence to Washington this beautiful air-line of only sixty-three and a-half miles in length, (63½ miles,) traverses a country without a mountain, or a stream of over fifty feet span. The filling up of this important gap for an inland defence of the capital, could be speedily accomplished for a less sum than two days' cost of the war. The subject is commended to your readers, the Government and the Representatives of the people in Congress. INLAND DEFENCE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 15, 1862.

Obituary.

MICAJAH PHILLIPS, a colored man, died recently near Marietta, Ohio, at the great age of 125 years. He went to the West in 1796 with HERMAN BLENNERHASSET, as his slave, and continued with him till he died. He went to Ohio soon after, and resided in Harmar, opposite Marietta, for some years. He afterwards went to Watertown, where he resided for over fifty years. MICAJAH (CAJOE) was the slave of Col. BORREL, of York, Gloucester County, Va. At the death of Col. BORREL he went to his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. FOUNTAIN, with whom he lived at the time of the battle at Yorktown, and was then a waiter in the army. His descriptions of the battle were vivid, and are presumed to be true. There are persons living who have known him for sixty years, who place his age at fully the above. His exact age is not recorded. MICAJAH could read and write, having been taught by Mrs. BLENNERHASSET, of whom he always spoke in high terms of respect. He belonged to the Baptist Church, and preached to the colored population of Parkersburgh, Va., in early times.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 350, 351, 352, 353, 353½, 354, 357, 358, 359, 360, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 268, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 174.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 300, 70, 71, 474, 3, 479, 481, 484, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 298, 261, 372, 40, 436, 448, 456.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 6871, 6840, 7144, 7145, 7213, 7246, 7268, 2150, 2310, 4056, 4535, 4805, 5317, 5440, 5463, 5581, 513, 5637, 5663, 5843, 5891, 6612, 6642, 6679, 6685, 6757, 6798, 6878, 6904, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7095, 7096, 7113, 7118, 7130, 7177, 7204, 5033.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1627, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673. *Part II.*—Nos. 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720. *Part III.*—Nos. 2863, 1391, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3498, 1416, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—(One hour causes)—Nos. 1494, 1568, 1893, 1901, 1916, 1982. *Part II.*—(One hour causes)—Nos. 1508, 1915, 1972, 1905, 1738, 1103, 1992.

The Cheever Church War—The Case Ended.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

The People ex rel. Harvey et al. vs. Hartt et al.—This case has been almost constantly before the public, in one shape and another, for the past two years, and was last stated in the TIMES in the issue of March 7, when some discussion was had in respect to the propriety of trying the dead issues involved in it. The Attorney-General informed the Court that he considered it important that the case should be tried, upon general grounds of public policy, and it was accordingly now called for hearing.

It will be remembered that the question to be tried was one of title to the office of Trustee of the Church of the Puritans.

When the case was called the defendant's counsel stated to the Court that his clients had resigned their positions as Trustees of the church, and having thus abandoned the office, they consented that judgment of *ouster* should be taken against them, with costs. Thus the case ended.

Elial F. Hall, B. R. Phelps and Lewis B. Woodruff, for plaintiffs. Edward Gilbert and Wm. Curtis Noyes for defendants.

The Car Licenses—Right of the Corporation to Impose them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—This is one of those cases in which the City sued to recover the penalty for not taking out a license. The penalty is $50 for a two-horse car and $25 for a single one—the same as the license fee.

Demurrer was interposed to the complaint, as in other cases of the kind, on the ground that the penalty was not authorized by the Legislature. The complaint was sustained at Special Term, and this was the argument of an appeal. The questions of law involved have been frequently stated in the TIMES.

Decision reserved.

Geo. C. Genet, for plaintiffs; Waters & Cushman for defendants.

Action to Set Aside an Assignment—Creditors in Pursuit of Cash.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Pierre F. Renard et als. vs. Wm. Graydon et als. This was an action to set aside an assignment alleged to have been made by Graydon, McCreery & Company, in violation of the rights of their creditors.

The plaintiffs were judgment creditors representing about $25,000 of debts, and they based their action upon the allegations, first, that one Samuel Graydon had purchased the notes of Graydon, McCreery & Co., amounting to $80,000, at less than their face, and that they were purchased in pursuance of an arrangement to the effect that the notes should be preferred in the assignment at their full amount; secondly, that the assignment preferred creditors who had signed a compromise at 50 per cent.

In respect to the first charge, the Court held that the evidence did not sustain it. On a motion for nonsuit, the other charge was held under advisement for decision this morning.

C. B. & C. H. Smith, for plaintiff; A. P. Man & J. E. Parsons, for defendants.

A Real Estate Transaction—Commissions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

George W. Kittle vs. Joseph H. McChesney.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as a real estate broker, to recover commissions on a sale claimed to be in the interest of the defendant.

The complaint alleged that in 1859 the plaintiff was employed by the defendant as broker in the sale of certain real estate, situated in Illinois and in the Counties of Kings and Montgomery in this State. The plaintiff also claimed, that in pursuance of this agreement, he negotiated the sale of 1,500 acres of the Illinois land to one Edward R. Kellogg, executor of Edward Kellogg, deceased. The sale was based upon an agreement of the defendant, as alleged, to take seventeen houses and lots in the City of Brooklyn in exchange, together with other real estate in New-York. The plaintiff alleged that an agreement in writing was subsequently made between the defendant and Edward R. Kellogg, by which the terms and conditions of the sale or exchange were stipulated and fixed, and that Kellogg afterward tendered deeds of the property in accordance with his stipulations in the contract. The defendant denied, generally and particularly, that deeds were tendered, as alleged. He set up that the plaintiff was the broker of Kellogg, and that he, defendant, was always ready to perform the contract entire, but Kellogg would never consent to proceed further.

Case tried and sealed verdict ordered.

Britton & Ely for plaintiff; Niles & Bagley for defendant.

How Mrs. Bagiola Purchased Goods and her Husband had to Pay for Them.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Theriott, et al. vs. Bagiola.—This action was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The action was to recover of the defendant for purchases of goods made by his wife.

The defence was that the defendant had notified the plaintiff's assignors, who sold the goods to the wife, not to trust her.

The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for amount claimed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, James O'Neil was tried for passing counterfeit money, and was acquitted.

Helena Hart pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

United States Circuit Court.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge NELSON has ordered an Appeal Calendar to be made up in the ensuing April Term of this Court, when all the appeal cases will be heard or otherwise disposed of.

The term will commence on the first Monday of April, and notes of issue for the Jury, Equity, Appeal and Law Calendars, must be filed with the Clerk of the Court on or before the Thursday immediately preceding.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Norris vs. Clark.—Judgment ordered.

Reed vs. Grant et al.—Order granted.

Charlotte E. Carshaw vs. Nathaniel C. Carshaw.—Divorce granted.

Hearson vs. Kamena et al.—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

H. C. Foster vs. Malinda B. Foster.—Judgment of divorce granted from bed and board, and custody of children given to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Kieys vs. Willett, Sheriff.—Case settled.

Jones vs. Hansman.—Case settled.

Elile vs. James et al.—Motion denied, with $5 costs, to each defendant, without prejudice, &c.

The Same vs. McCarty.—Motion denied, with $5 costs, without prejudice, &c.

The Same vs. McCarty.—Motion denied, with $5 costs, without prejudice, &c.

Cochroft vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.—Motion granted partially, costs $7, to abide event.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Briggs vs. Corbitt.—Order granted.

Palmer, President, &c., vs. Irving.—Motion of adournment granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Gardiner vs. Pollard et als.—Motion granted, with costs to abide event. See opinion, with the Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 20, 1862.

$54,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94	500	Erie Railway.......	37¾
95,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	94⅛	100	do.......b60	38
50,000	do.......b30	94⅛	300	do.......s60	37¾
500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		300	do.......b30	38
	W. Loan ½yearly	93¾	150	do.......b30	37⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s '71...Reg	88	150	do.......b10	37⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	87⅛	100	do.......s10	37⅝
7,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ℔ ct.		650	do..........	37⅝
	Notes.....small	100	50	do.......b30	37¾
5,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60.	89	75	Harlem Railroad..	13
1,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '77.	90¾	100	Har. R. pref....b30	32¼
1,000	Ill. War Loan....	90	50	Reading R........	42⅛
7,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90...	60	150	Mich. Cen. R.R....	56⅜
5,000	do.......	59⅛	50	do..........	56⅜
8,000	North Car. S. 6s.	70	250	do..........	56⅜
10,000	Missouri S. 6s b30	53	100	do.......b30	56⅜
5,000	do......s30	52¾	200	M. S. & N. In. R.R.	23⅞
30,000	do......	52⅝	50	do.......b60	24⅛
7,000	do......	52⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. 'Gd S.	47⅜
5,000	Cal. State 7s....	86⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R.R. Sc....	65¾
1,000	do......	86¼	200	do.......b30	65¾
1,000	Iowa State 7s.....	91	400	do.......b30	65⅞
3,000	E. 2d M. Ex. '79..	102	100	do..........	65⅞
2,000	E. R. 4th M. B...	83	250	do..........	65⅝
1,000	H. Riv. 3d M. B...	83	50	do.......s30	65⅞
2,000	M. So. 2d M......	73	500	Il. Cen. can. b. scrip	35⅛
50,000	American Gold..	101⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.....	17⅞
30,000	do......b30.	101⅛	200	do.......b60	17⅞
40,000	do......b60.	101⅛	50	do..........	17⅞
3,000	do......	101⅛	200	Gal. & Chicago R...	69⅛
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	90⅛	50	do..........	69⅛
2,000	Ill. Central R. B.	94	50	do.......s30	69⅛
500	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	88	50	do.......b30	69⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	17¼	20	do..........	69⅛
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	77⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	44¾
10	Ocean Bank......	75	100	do..........	44¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	8¼	1,600	do..........	45
12	Penn. Coal Co....	82	200	do.......b30	45½
50	Pac. M. S. Co....s10	95⅞	50	do.......b30	45
55	do......	95⅞	50	do.......b10	45
30	do......	96	350	Chi. & Rock I. R....	56
50	do.....s30	95⅞	150	do.......b30	56⅛
350	N. Y. Cen. R.....s60	83⅛	10	do..........	56⅛
150	do.....s10	83⅛	50	do.......s60	56
350	do......	83⅛	50	do.......b10	56⅛
50	do.....b30	83⅛	200	Chi. Bur. & Q. R....	63⅛
100	Erie R. pref....b30	62⅛	10	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	26
50	Hud. R. R.....b30	36	68	do..........	26¼
100	do......	36	100	do..........	26⅛
150	do.....b7	36			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Reg.	94	50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83¾
12,000	do......	94	200	Reading Railroad..	42
11,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	94	50	Mi. S. & N. Ind. E. b30	24⅛
10,000	Tenn. S. 6's '90....	59	100	do.......b60	24⅛
5,000	do.....b30	58⅞	50	Mh. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	47⅛
5,000	do......	58⅞	50	do..........	47⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s..b30	52¼	50	do.......b30	47⅛
14,000	do......	52	200	do..........	47⅛
10,000	do.....s30	52	500	Clev. & Tol. R.....	44⅛
5,000	do.....b7	52	200	do..........	44⅛
15,000	American Gold..	101⅛	200	do.......b10	44⅛
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	87⅛	200	do.......b10	44⅛
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b60	96	100	do.......s30	44⅛
100	Erie Railway....s30	37⅛	100	do.......s10	44⅛
650	do......	37⅛	100	do.......s30	44⅛
200	do.....b30	37⅛	200	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	26⅛
150	do......	37⅛			

THURSDAY, March 20—P. M.

There was an increased demand for Government Securities to-day, particularly for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, for which par was bid for large sums at the close of the day. The 6 ℔ cent. 20-year Stock was also in request at 94@94⅛ ℔ cent. at the early Board, but closed at 94 ℔ cent. in the afternoon. The disposition to buy the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds is quite general, and the amount daily retailed at their counters by the Money Brokers is larger than at any time since the first issue of these Bonds last Summer. A number of the Banks combine to sell at par, but, as a rule, refuse to concede even the smallest commission to the Brokers. The 12-months' scrip, or certificates of the Treasury Department have not yet appeared in sufficient amounts on the Street to establish a quotation.

With the exception of the Government securities, the Stock Market was heavy to-day, and prices generally ⅜@½ ℔ cent. lower on the Share list. No particular cause was assigned for the decline, if we except the fact of the large considerable advance previously had on Cleveland and Toledo and Erie Railway, which induced sellers to concede ½ ℔ cent. on the prices of yesterday, though most of the business done on both stocks is believed to be on *short* account. Erie finally closed at 37½ ℔ cent., against 37⅞ yesterday, and Toledo 45@45⅛, as against 45½@45⅝ ℔ cent. on Wednesday. The Western shares, other than Toledo, were ⅜@½ ℔ cent. weaker than yesterday, without much actual business. Michigan Southern left off 23⅞@24⅛ ℔ cent. The Guaranteed shares sold at 47⅛@47½ ℔ cent. The dealings in New-York Central were not extensive, but sellers on *short* account were rather disposed early in the day to press their contracts at 83⅛@83¼ ℔ cent. The final price in the afternoon was 83¼ ℔ cent., against 83½@83⅝ yesterday afternoon. The Border State Stocks were especially weak. Tennessees were offered a fraction under 59 ℔ cent., and Missouris were done as low as 51½ ℔ cent. The shares of the Pacific mail and Panama Companies continue to rule strong, and but few parcels are offered at the current quotations. For Pacific 95½ ℔ cent., cash, was bid, and for Panama 121½ ℔ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the following quotations were current, the general market leaving off steady:

New-York Central..	83¼	Mich. Guaranteed...	47⅜
Erie........	37¼	Michigan Central...	56⅛
Erie Preferred.....	62⅛	Pacific............	95⅞
Toledo..........	45⅛	Panama...........	121⅛
Rock Island.......	56⅛	Galena...........	69⅛
Mich. Southern.....	24	Missouris.........	51⅜
Illinois Central....	65⅝	United States 6s....	93⅞

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan..........	125	Broadway.........	126
Merchants'.........	92	Ocean............	75
Mechanics'.........	100	American Exchange.	88⅛
Union............	92	Chatham..........	78
America...........	100⅛	Hanover..........	76
North River........	70	Metropolitan......	95½
Fulton............	115	People's...........	90
Butchers' & Drovers'.	108⅛	East River........	85
National..........	87⅛	Nassau..........	88½
Merchants' Exchange	79⅛	Shoe and Leather....	93
Leather Manufc's....	125	Corn Exchange.....	90
Seventh Ward......	112	Continental........	85
State of New-York..	84	St. Nicholas.......	84
Commerce.........	88	Commonwealth.....	80
Commerce, scrip stk.	93	Imp. & Traders'....	90
Mech. Bank. Assoc'n	81	Park............	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes......	95⅛	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7℔c.	90⅛
Erie firsts, '68.......	105⅛	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo..	45
Erie seconds, '64.....	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75.....	94
Erie seconds, '79.....	102	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	13
Erie thirds, '83......	93	Chi. & N. W. s. f.......	87
Erie fourths, '80......	87⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts.....	46⅛
Erie fifths...........	79⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd.	65
Hudson firsts, '69....	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	17⅛
Hudson thirds, '75....	82	Del., Lack. & W. Bds..	101
Harlem firsts, '69–'73..	100⅛	Tol. & Wabash firsts...	77⅛
Harlem seconds, '64...	91	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	46⅛
Harlem thirds, '68....	73	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts..	89⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69–'72	98	Galena & Chi. seconds.	98
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts..	98	Chi. & R. Island firsts..	94
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts..	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts.....	86
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	73⅛	Mil. & P. DuC. first, pref.	78
N. Indiana firsts......	91	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref.	57⅛
N. Ind. Gosh. Line.....	90		

The Stock Brokers, generally, report an easy market for Money, to-day, at 6@7 ℔ cent. The rule on Government Security is 6 ℔ cent. The amount of choice Merchant paper, offering outside of Bank, continues moderate, and lists of short date bills are taken at 6 ℔ cent. and 4@6 months bills at 6@7 ℔ cent. The price of Gold is steady at 101⅛@101¼ ℔ cent., ready money, and 101¼@101⅜ on buyer's option. Exchange for Saturday's mail is 112¼@112½ ℔ cent. on London, and on the Continent, (as quoted by Mr. N. BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place,) as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar................	5f. 7⅛c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ℔ dollar................	5f. 2⅛c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder........	42⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco........	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin........	43c.
Bremen—60 days sight ℔ rix dollar..........	81⅛c.

In reference to the commercial or trade intercourse which has been resumed with Tennessee, the Louisville *Courier* has the following article:

"The law of commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States does not appear to be properly understood. The act of Congress of July 13, 1861, makes *all* intercourse between loyal States and States declared by the President to be in insurrection *unlawful*, and declares all merchandise, together with the vessel carrying it, going *to* or coming *from* those States, forfeited to the United States. It was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce observance of this law, and, in doing so, he required the Customs officers to prevent, as far as possible, all violation of its provisions. The great profit of trade, in contravention of the law, induced bad men to attempt its evasion under every conceivable trick and pretence. Hence the necessity of supervising *all* shipments, no matter where nominally destined. The law provided that the President might *license trade* with those States, to be conducted only under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WM. P. MELLEN, one of the special agents of the Treasury Department, informed the Cincinnati *Commercial*, last week, that our recent successes in Tennessee have created such a condition of things there that the President regards it his duty to exercise the discretion confided to him by the law, by authorizing trade between certain parts of that State and other parts of the United States, under careful restrictions, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the law, has prescribed the rules and regulations under which this trade may be conducted. He intends having them so generally advertised that all may see and understand them, and be prepared to make their applications for license to trade in proper form under those rules and regulations. Mr. MELLEN feels authorized to say that the President and Secretary of the Treasury are determined so to conduct the granting of these licenses that as little precedence or monopoly of privilege shall occur as possible, but that all who desire to avail themselves of licenses can do so upon equal terms.

It may be proper, for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression in the minds of many, to state that all past and present restrictions upon commercial intercourse were created by the *law of Congress* above named, and not by any voluntary action of the Secretary of the Treasury; and, so long as the law stands, all must be governed by it; and the measures now being adopted contemplate the opening of trade, so far as it can be done consistently with the provisions and policy of this law.

We see that W. D. GALLAHER, now at St. Louis, also calls attention to this subject, and says no permits for the transportation of merchandise will be issued hereafter under Gen. HALLECK's General Orders, or by any officer of Customs on the Mississippi, except such as are provided for in the Treasury Circular of March 4, while the circular continues in force, but all licenses must be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom applications must be made in writing, stating specifically the purpose for which the license is desired. This will virtually open business to all loyal citizens, and the action is eminently proper, but uniformity of action is required.

The business men of Louisville, therefore, will understand that Collector COTTON is still required to issue permits as usual for all goods in Kentucky, and that no permits for merchandise to Tennessee are allowed. These rules must be adhered to until modified by further instructions. The Collector has no discretion, and persons who ship without permits may have their goods delayed at dépôts. Wherever license for trade to Tennessee has been granted, it was not of the brains and will of the President or Secretary CHASE, but in strict accordance with the act of Congress. We are in hopes that a very few days or weeks will bring about a complete restoration of trade between Kentucky and Tennessee."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 116 bbls. Ashes, 10,510 bbls. Flour, 620 bbls. and 1,882 bags Corn Meal, 1,712 bushels Wheat, 1,228 bushels Corn, 1,221 bushels Rye, 350 bushels Barley, 5,898 bushels Oats, 5,040 bushels Malt, 4,512 pkgs. Provisions, and 160 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, at 26¾c.@27¼c., for Middling, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, to-day, and prices of desirable lots, especially of shipping brands, have exhibited rather more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, including 14,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State........................	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State........................	5 40@ 5 60
Superfine Western........................	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois........	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan............	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio........................	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 65@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands............	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee........................	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Genesee........................	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri........	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous rates; sales 900 bbls., at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed, including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 35@$6 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive to-day, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and the latter in puncheons, at $15 25 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, to-day, but prices have been quoted somewhat irregular. The reported sales since our last comprise 27,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 28; White Western at $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35@$1 30, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 32; Red State (Winter) at $1 35, and Red Jersey at $1 35@$1 40, on dock and delivered, ℔ bush. Corn is doing better; sales 43,500 bush. at 58c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@61c. for common to choice New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are attracting more attention, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., ℔ bush. Rye is in more demand, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 12,250 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted. Sales 2,300 bushels, including State, at 91c.@93c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at from 75c.@80c. for mixed to prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Limited sales transpired to-day, at unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, and sales have been made of 163 hhds., 18 tcs., and 20 bbls. new crop Porto Rico, at 37c.@38c.; 183 hhds. and 23 tcs. do. do., (by auction,) at 36½c.@38c.; 200 hhds. St. Croix on private terms, and 94 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is quiet, yet quoted firm. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, at 97½c.@$1, chiefly at 97½c., but is held at $1@$1 05 ℔ gallon. Sales unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at $13 50@$13 62½ for Mess; $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 650 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in request at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 625 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Lard continues heavy and drooping: sales 800 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c., ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 240 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—A limited inquiry prevails for Carolina at $6 75@$7, and East Indian at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and 1,150 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly the former, have been disposed of at 6⅛c.@7¾c., with 220 bxs. Havana at 7¼c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., at 24c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5¼d.@6½d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. @3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Antwerp—Grain, in bulk, at 9d. ℔ 60 lbs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow............	Liverpool.........	New-York....	Mar. 5
America............	Liverpool.........	Boston........	Mar. 8
Saxonia............	Southampton....	New-York....	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore.....	Liverpool.........	New-York....	Mar. 12
Asia............	Liverpool.........	New-York....	Mar. 15
New-York............	Southampton....	New-York....	Mar. 16
Edinburgh............	Liverpool.........	New-York....	Mar. 19
Niagara............	Liverpool.........	Boston........	Mar. 22
Arabia............	Liverpool.........	New-York....	Mar. 12
Bavaria............	Southampton....	New-York....	Mar. 26
Canada............	Liverpool.........	Boston........	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington.	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch. 22
Caledonia............	New-York.....	Glasgow......	Mch. 25
Africa............	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch. 26
Arago............	New-York.....	Southampton.	Mar. 29
Glasgow............	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mar. 29
America............	Boston.........	Liverpool.....	April 2
City of Baltimore...	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 5
John Bell............	New-York.....	Glasgow......	April 8
Asia............	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 9
Niagara............	Boston.........	Liverpool.....	April 16

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at....................	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

JOE.—YOU MISS A GOOD DEAL BY NOT READING the *Caucasian* regularly. See the account this week of the Custom-house, the Ring, Palmer's Tiger, and, above all, read Maj. Jack Downing's letter from Washington.

193, 173, 203, 183, 193—193, 43—113, 203—33, 143, 133, 193—223, 173, 83, 193, 43—3, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 193—133, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

MOLLIE—COME AND DINE WITH ME THURSDAY or Friday. I will be at the Saloon at 2 o'clock each day. ED.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, or only a few boarders, for a lady, in the vicinity of the schools, between 34th and 14th sts. Price per week not to exceed $4 or $5. The very best of reference will be given and required. Address JOHN L. LUDLOW, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors and bedrooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family, on the 20th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON THE FOURTH FLOOR, with board, for one or two gentlemen; immediate possession may be had; also rooms on third floor, suitable for a family, will be vacated in May. References exchanged at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE; a suite of rooms, (2d story front,) with full board; also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, or only few boarders, for a lady, in the vicinity of the schools, between 34th and 14th sts. Price per week not to exceed four or five dollars. The very best of reference will be given and required. Address JOHN L. LUDLOW, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, wish board in a private family from the end of April. One large sitting-room and two bed-rooms required. Location preferred between 4th and 14th sts., and east of Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, C. J., Station E, City. The best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family, and desirable location between 6th and Madison avs., and not below 14th-st.; handsomely furnished rooms in second story preferred. Address B. O., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST APRIL, BY A gentleman and his wife, in a quiet private family; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location, between 20th and 35th sts.; dinner at 6; terms, for furnished rooms, with gas, not to exceed $10. References exchanged. Address J. A., Madison-square Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, who lease a first-class house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent a few rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; the rooms are large and handsome, and will be let reasonably, either singly or in suites; references exchanged. Address D. P., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TABLE, AND AN ENTIRE second floor, unfurnished, 65 feet deep, can be had by a family wishing an elegant home on Madison-av., in a strictly private family. Address, for particulars, J. K. LOW, care of Box No. 2,712 New-York Post-office.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av. Rooms handsomely furnished to let on the second or third floor, with or without board. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 14th-st., and east of 8th-av. Address, stating terms, Box No. 3,942 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO A FAMILY GIVING up housekeeping, or desirous to pass the Summer in the country, large, airy rooms, with first-class table, are offered at a fair rate, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson; two minutes' walk from railway dépôt and steamboat landing; distance from the City one hour by railway. Address GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobb's Ferry, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A GENTEEL family, consisting of five adults, is desirous of procuring country board within 50 miles of New-York, and of easy access. They cannot afford to pay high board, consequently do not expect any luxuries, but want plain wholesome fare. Address M., Box No. 34 Fordham, N. Y., Post-office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let—with or without board—at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms $1 25 per day.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

DRY GOODS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY, FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS.
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTIONS
JOHN D. LEWIS

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN IMPORTED DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original mode of doing business—buying and selling fine goods—and goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is ready to distribute among his customers during the coming season, in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with,

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of "NEW BROOM BLACK SILK," which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.

150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, worth $1.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS, PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,

AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and kept all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.

LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.

In consequence of the great reduction in expenses, CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES.

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
WET BLACK SILKS.
WET LACE CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY.
We have just received the above goods, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, at auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 830 and 832 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FOR SALE IN YONKERS.—A GOOD STOCK of Domestic Dry Goods will be sold low. Store to rent. It is situated in the centre of the village. Business established 13 years. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.—PARTIES breaking up housekeeping can have their furniture, mirrors, paintings, pianos, trunks, &c., stored in the elegant lofts in the freestone building, No. 593 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply in the piano-store, to T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pailliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARies, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 129 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; spikes.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 238 Water-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE.—ONE 20-HORSE STEAM ENGINE and boiler; one 12-horse do; one 15-horse do; one 8-horse do; all in complete order. 3000 pounds Babbitt metal; one wooden tank, will hold 9000 gallons, for sale cheap by THOMAS K. MILLS, No. 114 Wall-st.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE—NEW, OF SUPErior make and about finished; cylinder 14x22, 4½ feet drivers; calculated for freight or passenger. Apply to HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO., No. 13 Cliff-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice. J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE POODLE DOG; answers to the name of Charlie. Whoever will return him to 42 Great Jones-st., or the Box office of Mary Provost's theatre, or whoever will give information that will lead to the recovery of the dog, will receive the above reward, and the name of the informant will not be revealed.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A LADY'S VICTORINE, on Friday evening, from 15th-st. and Broadway, through Union-square to 16th-st. and 4th-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock. T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
I would respectfully call public attention to my Family Champagne Cider, made purely from russet apples, in cases of one dozen each, of pints or quarts, being a superior article.
Also, my Crab-Apple Cider, being that article so much desired by persons suffering from dyspepsia, and refined with so much care and attention.
ROBERT ROBINSON, Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 300 TONS, AS landed from ship in the Atlantic-dock stores—a superior article from Saldahna Bay—sold in quantities to suit. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

UNPEELED PEACHES.—5,000 POUNDS, GOOD quality, for sale by MILLER & CARR, Nos. 47 Pearl-st. and 34 Bridge-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn—Teddy the Tiler.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—The Belle of the Season—Parents and Guardians.

WALLACK'S—The Love Chase.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches still fail to bring us the information that Island No. 10 has fallen into our hands, though the result of the contest there can hardly be in doubt. A dispatch from Commodore Foote to the Navy Department, dated Wednesday, states that the island is harder to conquer than Columbus would have been, as the shores are lined with forts, each one commanding the one above it. He was gradually approaching, however, firing day and night, the mortar-shells doing great execution. One of them landed on a rebel floating battery, and "cleared the concern in short metre." The enemy's flotilla, hemmed in between the island and New-Madrid, the position of Gen. Pope, had made another attempt to escape down the river, but was met with such a storm from Gen. Pope's batteries that it was forced to retreat again with severe loss—one gunboat being sunk and several others badly damaged.

The news from Fredericksburgh is important, and seems to indicate the entire evacuation of that place by the rebels. The rebel troops were leaving on Tuesday, and the piers at each end of the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, had been removed preparatory to its destruction. The troops were utterly demoralized, and serious mutinies are reported. They say that Jeff. Davis may issue as many proclamations as he likes, but he cannot get any men from Virginia. A resident of Fredericksburgh, who has arrived from Richmond, reports that large numbers of rebel troops are being sent down the York and James Rivers to Norfolk. This looks as though an assault was expected in that direction.

We receive from Fortress Monroe a verification of the report that W. L. Yancey, the rebel Commissioner, has been captured while attempting to run the blockade. He was dressed in sailor costume, but his disguise was penetrated by the sharp eyes of a newspaper correspondent.

Some additional particulars of the battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, have reached us, which do not alter the character of the first reports. Our loss was 62 killed and 140 wounded. The Texans captured six of our field pieces—those commanded by the gallant McCrea. The Texans are said to have advanced thirty-eight miles above Fort Craig, and communication with that post was consequently cut off. Reinforcements for our troops were entering New-Mexico from Colorado.

The Southern news we give this morning is interesting. The rebels are evidently in a peculiar mood of mind. They are dissatisfied with everything. They abuse Jeff. Davis, abuse the style and shape of their own flag, complain that the Tennesseeans are deserting and turning Unionists, and so on. South Carolina has been called on for five thousand more troops, and if not furnished by the beginning of this week, the Governor was going to enter upon a conscription. The rebels try to appear sufficiently desperate, but in all these outpourings, appear the symptoms of their waning fortunes.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday made a report on the Government Censorship of the telegraph and the Press. They say that much of the complaint justly made by the Press, proceeds from the want of proper qualification, a proper discrimination on the part of the Censor; that a great deal of matter has been suppressed unnecessarily, and that the affairs of the Censorship have been generally conducted in a loose and unsatisfactory manner. The report closes with a resolution which the Committee recommend for adoption, declaring that the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph when the same will not aid the enemy, except when it may become necessary to assume exclusive control of the telegraph for legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own dispatches.

We have advices from Ship Island to the 13th inst., by the arrival of the steam transport *Fulton* at this port. Nothing of importance had transpired since the date of last previous advices. A reconnoissance to Mississippi City, on the main land, had revealed the fact that a considerable body of rebel soldiers was collected there.

The Detroit *Tribune* reiterates a statement which it made some months ago, that a treasonable organization exists in that State, having branches in all the principal towns, the object of which it was first of all to prevent enlistments, and to make forcible resistance to any attempt to draft. It asserts that it is still watching an opportunity to do mischief.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the Indians. The joint resolution allowing the claim of Mr. O. Roberts, for the loss of the steamer *Star of the West*, was passed. The joint resolution for coöperation with States desiring to abolish Slavery, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it do pass. The bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was passed, after the adoption of some unimportant amendments. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Willey, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to its passage. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Clarke, of New-Hampshire. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a report was made in relation to the Censorship of the Press, consideration of which was postponed until the first Monday in April. The several bills and resolutions on the subject of confiscation of rebel property, referred to the Judiciary Committee, were reported back, with a recommendation adverse to their passage. The reports were received, but not acted upon, and the matter was postponed. The Tax bill was then again taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to amend the law relative to the fees of Clerks in the District Courts of this City, was introduced. Among the bills passed was one to provide for the payment of the expense of equipping the Twentieth Regiment, from Ulster County. Mr. Connolly's bill to repeal the Church Property act was debated until the recess, and the debate was further continued in the evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to correct the assessment of Brooklyn, was reported complete by the Grinding Committee, but was subsequently recommitted. The Supply bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The Public Defence bill was then taken up, and debate upon it was continued until the recess. The question pending was a motion made by Speaker Raymond, to substitute his bill in part for the bill reported by the Committee, and that immediate action be taken thereon. During the evening session this motion prevailed, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Marion* leaves this port this afternoon with a mail for the Burnside Expedition. The mail closes at 3 P. M.

The friends of Capt. Palmer will be glad to learn that, after a thorough investigation before a Court of Inquiry of the circumstances attending the escape of the *Sumter* at Martinique, he has been acquitted of all blame, and that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered his immediate restoration to the command of the *Iroquois*.

Fifty-eight of the horses and mules captured at Fort Henry have reached Cincinnati, where they will be sold for the benefit of Government.

The noted Cheever Church controversy, in respect to title to the office of trustee, which has been long pending and many times reported, was yesterday brought to a close, the defendants consenting that the plaintiffs take judgement of *ouster* against them. The matter was disposed of at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice James. At the General Term of the same court one of the car license cases was argued and opposed from a judgment at Special Term, overruling the demurrer interposed to the complaint. Decision was reserved.

The Stock market was dull yesterday, except for Government securities. Prices for the Railways were ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. lower than on Wednesday. Gold 101⅜@101½; Exchange 112¼@112½ ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were more sought after, yesterday, and prices were generally somewhat firmer. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Coffee, Metals, Hops, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Fruit and Whalebone. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand. Tallow was salable and buoyant. Whisky declined a shade. The principal freight engagements were Breadstuffs and Provisions for Liverpool and Glasgow, and Grain for Antwerp.

Senator Johnson's Mission to Tennessee—Treatment of Subdued States.

The action of the Government at Washington, in placing in the hands of Andrew Johnson, United States Senator from Tennessee, the temporary Government of that State, is one of the most important steps yet taken in the rebellion. It is really the first essay that has yet been made toward *reconstruction*. Virginia, in theory, never left the Union, Gov. Pierpont, with his Legislature chosen from the western counties, being recognized as the legitimate continuation of the Government which Gov. Letcher and the previous legislature abdicated at Richmond. This State has not ceased to be represented in either House of Congress. In Maryland, the Executive remained loyal, while the disloyal Legislature was suppressed by a rescript from Washington, and has been succeeded by another, elected in pursuance of established law and usage. In Missouri, a loyal Convention deposed a disloyal Governor and installed another in his place. In Kentucky, both Governor (nominally) and Legislature remained loyal. In all the cases cited the States retained an independent position and maintained their previous relations to the Central Government.

In the instance of Tennessee, all the coordinate branches of the State were arrayed against the National Government, not only denying its authority, but waging war against it. Such an attitude necessarily compelled the latter to reject the official character of all the State officers—in other words, to reduce the State to military subjection—to deny altogether the authority of Gov. Harris, or that of the fugitive Legislature last reported at Memphis. The State, consequently, so far as its internal affairs are concerned, as well as in its relations to the National Government, is reduced to an elemental condition, from which domestic government, as well as membership in the Union, must spring anew from the people. The right of these to assemble, and in accordance with well known precedents, to construct a Government and install it in the place of the abdicated one, is thoroughly recognized. In the meantime order must be maintained by the military arm. Mr. Johnson consequently acts in a military capacity, which is undoubtedly designed to give way to the civil law, so soon as Government is reorganized and set in motion, and is in a position to sustain itself and enforce the observance of its own decrees and the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Johnson's mission is a most interesting one, not only in itself, but as a precedent that may have to be copied in every rebellious State. All may be subdued, as has been Tennessee. In all, the local Governments may have to be suppressed, and new ones spring from the action of the people in their original, or sovereign capacity. Whatever may be the category in which the rebellion may have placed the rebels, in reference to the infliction of penalties or disabilities as punishment for their crimes, their relation to the Constitution, as far as the Executive is concerned, remains unchanged. The President has but one duty—as he has but one aim—the restoration of our political and territorial integrity. He can go no further, within or without the Constitution. What powers Congress may have in the premises, it is not now pertinent to discuss. But the President has ministerial functions only—not legislative or judicial. He is bound, as he is now doing, to enforce the laws. When Tennessee appears with her Representatives and Senators at the Capitol, the question of their competency, or of the authority which sent them, will be discussed and settled, in accordance with the Constitution, by the bodies to which they seek admission.

We assume that the rebellion of the State will not be regarded as in any manner subverting its own Constitution. In fact, the integrity of this is fully recognized by the admission of Mr. Maynard, as member of the House from one of the Eastern Districts of the State. The only step, therefore, necessary to restore Tennessee to its place in the Union, will be the election and appointment of officers contemplated by its Constitution, and for the execution of the laws provided by that instrument. The position taken by the National Government will greatly aid it in carrying out its plans for restoration. If ten loyal men are found in the State, these may constitute *de facto* the Government. Such Government may for some time to come have to be sustained by the National authority. It will rest with the people to say whether they will return to their place as loyal citizens of the Union, or whether they will remain under the surveillance of the military power. We have no doubt of the ultimate result. The action of the Federal Government, so far as this can be maintained, will lose none of its paternal character. It knows no guide but the Constitution. The great mass of the people must soon call for its restoration. There will, to be sure, be an abundance of mortified pride under the sense of galling and humiliating defeat; but all this must be pocketed or smothered as best it can be. Time will bring its alleviations, but time should never efface the recollection of the fate of pride that scorned all subordination; of insatiable ambition and lust of power that trampled under foot the most solemn obligations, and sought to destroy the best Government ever framed, and blot out of existence a nation which is, and has been, the hope of mankind. Such a recollection should be ever fresh in the mind, both as punishment for the present, and warning for the future.

The Fight on the Mississippi.

The failure of our forces, land and naval, to capture Island Ten off-hand, has occasioned an almost ludicrous ebullition of popular petulance. The delay seems to be generally accepted as a defeat. Men of average courage rush madly into Wall-street and sell their Stocks, as if the crisis of the National destiny were upon them. Less than a battle and victory a day will no longer satisfy the public appetite. A day without them is lost, and is marked in the calendar with a black stone. An absence of good news is accepted as a reverse.

A temper so unreasonable it is almost useless to ply with arguments. But there are multifarious reasons for banishing all despondency so far as Island Ten is concerned. There is no trace of evidence that the plans of the assailants have miscarried, or that their force is inadequate to the reduction of the place. We were forewarned that upon this post the enemy was preparing to risk his heaviest stake. Its fortifications, elaborate and designed to be impregnable, had been erected under the eye of their ablest engineer. Its armament was far more formidable than that of Donelson or Columbus; its garrison was reported as 15,000 in numbers—men fretful under repeated defeat and retreat, and eager to vindicate the vanishing prestige of Southern arms. The insular location relieved them of that particular form of annoyance, the National bayonet. They had gunboats with which to meet our gunboats. The whole contest promised to be at long range, and dependent upon the ability of one party to dislodge the other, or to exhibit the larger wealth of ammunition. Such conditions naturally presupposed a protracted fight. Three days were required to bring Fort Donelson to terms, and three to achieve the great victory at Pea Ridge. The coming victory in the Mississippi will be cheaply and handsomely earned if it be bought by twice the expenditure of time.

And it may also be observed that the Mississippi island is not one of those capital strategical positions which must be stormed, and may not be as readily acquired by a flank movement. Were Gen. Pope to withhold his fire, and Commodore Foote to withdraw his gunboats, the continued occupancy of the place would be simply a question of days. The same reasons which compelled the evacuation of Columbus, must, before the close of another week render Number Ten untenable. The movements of Gen. Buell's and Gen. Smith's commands already threaten the rear of Memphis. Memphis threatened in the rear by a force such as that which Gen. Buell is leading against it, can no longer be served or saved by the occupation of an island some distance up the river; and the army occupying the island will assuredly be cut off if the city pass into the hands of the Unionists. We may be checked at Island Ten, but not less surely will the enemy be checkmated.

It is well to give such considerations as these full value. The rebels can do no more than hold their position, so far as their present assailants are concerned. But in view of the danger pressing upon their rear, they will find the foothold they will purchase dearly, of small account, and necessarily to be abandoned before many days. We may, therefore, await the result of the pending conflict with entire equanimity.

The New Southern Department—Work for Generals Hunter and Benham.—The good judgment of President Lincoln has been in nothing more conspicuously displayed than in the creation of a new Southern Department, comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to be under the command of Maj.-Gen. David Hunter. By reuniting the Western Department with that of Missouri he adroitly cut the knot of the Lane and Hunter imbroglio, which had become confused beyond any power to ravel, and at the same time relieved from comparatively unimportant duties an officer whose experience and skill are needed in the active operations of the Spring campaign.

Gen. Hunter is not an untried man. With a thorough military education, he unites the practical experience of a life of service. His coolness, skill and courage, displayed at the battle of Bull Run, are fresh in the memories of all, and were the immediate cause of his promotion to the high rank he now holds.

His appointment to the command of the Southern Department is eminently fit, for another reason besides military capacity. Gen. Hunter is not only a soldier; but in the discharge of his duties, is a soldier *only*—that is, he acts entirely without reference to political partisanship. As pure in his patriotism as he is rigid in his military ideas, he is not in the least tainted with the vice of demagogueism which infects some of our ablest leaders; and faction will be utterly unable to appropriate his prestige, as it has done that of some of his compeers. Particularly is this important in the South, where it is urged against some of the Commanders—particularly Phelps and Sherman—that they have, by proclamation and otherwise, identified their respective commands with Slavery or abolition. Gen. Hunter, on the contrary, is fighting without reference to any local institution or interest, but with the sole purpose of reestablishing the authority of his Government and crushing out the rebellion that seeks to subvert it. He will deal strong blows against treason in whatever direction he can make them effective, without reference to theories or abstractions.

We are also gratified to see that Gen. Benham, exonerated from the foolish charges brought against him by his superior in Western Virginia, will accompany Gen. Hunter. His remarkable energy and acknowledged courage and skill will powerfully reinforce that commander, who will also have the invaluable aid of Gen. Stevens, who at Beaufort awaits them, chafing under the inaction imposed upon him by the incompetency of Gen. Sherman. The war on the South Atlantic coast will now begin in earnest.

Our New Iron-clad Navy—Suggestions and Cautions.

Sidney Smith used to say that it needed a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's skull; and, in like wise, it required the terrible surgery of Hampton Roads to arouse the Naval Committee of Congress to the importance of armored ships of war. If, however, our legislators were, previous to the combat between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, chargeable with remissness in this respect, we are bound to give them credit for promptly acting on the light which that wonderful and epoch-making event has let into their minds. Senator Hale, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has reported a bill appropriating fifteen million dollars for the commencement of an iron-clad navy. The terms of the bill are comprehensive and judicious, and provide for the construction of a steam-ram of five or six thousand tons burden, at a cost of a million of dollars or under, and appropriate $13,000,000 for the building of iron-clad gunboats, $783,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery, and $500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy-yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships. We trust the bill may pass without any further delay than is necessary to secure the most judicious investment of the money appropriated.

There is no provision of the bill more important than that contemplating the construction of a mail-clad steam battering-ram, and this arm of our new navy should receive the very first attention of the Department. The country will never feel secure while the *Merrimac* and the four other shot-proof batteries which the rebels have nearly ready, (two on the Lower Mississippi and two at Mobile) menace our navy and our seaboard cities with destruction. Now the Steam-Ram is the only engine of naval warfare capable of sinking these vessels with absolute certainty. Admirably as the *Monitor* behaved, and perfectly as it realized all the ends of its design, its slowness forbids its utilizing the tremendous force of momentum by hurling its weight against the enemy; and if it succeeds in sinking the *Merrimac* and her mates, it will be by picking out the weak places in the hull below the armor, or by the impact of the still untried wrought-iron shot. Not a moment, therefore, should be lost in providing the country with at least one of these tremendous engines, the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can resist.

We are glad to see that the Senate, in proposing for the construction of a ram, has borne in mind the two great elements of *weight* and *speed*. It is to be "of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 tons burden, and of great swiftness and strength," and if constructed in accordance with these conditions, it will undoubtedly be an engine of warfare against which no iron-plated vessel, battery, or ram in the world, either built or being built, can cope. The British steam-ram, the *Defence*, which, like the *Warrior*, may be considered the pioneer of her class, and which has just made her official trial of speed at Portsmouth, England, is only of 3,668 tons, which is not much over half the burden of our proposed ram. Moreover, her mean speed was but a fraction over *eleven* knots per hour; whereas the Stevens Battery will make more than *nineteen* knots per hour: so that either the ram or the battery would be able to sink the *Defence* itself, if Iron should meet Iron in the shock of war.

If we once had provision made for our present safety and for the destruction of the rebel iron-plated floating batteries—which we should consider done were the Ram, a brace of *Monitors*, and the three iron-clad gunboats now in process of construction, completed—we could almost wish that we should pause awhile before going any further—at least that we should await the results of the experiments that will be made with these, before spending many more millions. It is our National temperament to "put things through," and rush to an extreme, and there is just a danger that the mania for iron-clad vessels may cost us dearly. We shall consider, for example, that every dollar expended in the construction of such plated egg-shells as the *Galena* (built at Mystic, Conn., and now being completed at Greenpoint,) is so much money thrown away. The action of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* has already taught us a great deal, of which we shall avail ourselves, and impending naval developments will no doubt teach us a great deal more. It may, further, be mentioned that a series of experiments with regard to the backing and joining of the plates has just been initiated at Shoeburyness, England, which will, in a large measure, determine the future of iron-plated vessels.

Of course the first thing is to provide for our immediate needs; and all questions of form, material or structure, however important in themselves, are, and should be, subordinate to the supreme question of putting afloat, at the earliest moment, armed engines of naval warfare enough to send to the bottom all the devices of the enemy. But that done, let us bear in mind that we have large and prospective needs as well as present demands; and that it is the plain dictate of prudence to avail ourselves of all the experiments, on both sides of the Atlantic, that tend to throw light on these novel and still obscure, though overwhelmingly important questions. One thing is certain, we are bound to have an iron-clad navy that will defy those of the most powerful European nations. Already, at one leap, we have taught the world more than all it before knew respecting this new warlike enginery. The country is opulent with creative genius and engineering skill. This genius and skill will now largely take the direction of iron-clad vessels. Let us, therefore, not sink money in building structures which the rapid strides in the science may soon render obsolete.

Yancey as the Ancient Mariner.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe reiterates the announcement of the capture of Yancey, though it still brings no tidings of where, when or by whom the distinguished capture was made. Bald as the statement thus is, there is, nevertheless, great likelihood of its truth; and, indeed, it may be remembered that we announced Yancey's departure from Havana, in a rebel schooner, two or three weeks ago, and told our blockaders at the time that they would nab him if they kept a bright look-out. It is not one of the least pleasant turns of the wheel of fortune that Yancey should be caught trying to run a blockade which he has *proved* over and over again to be of no account whatever. If he was only back again in Half-Moon-street, London, (don't he wish he was!) he would probably see fit to make some slight revision in his little missives to Lord John, anent our "most inefficient" blockade. It appears, though, that he had himself misgivings as to his ability to make the "run" safely; for he not only gave hostages to fortune previous to starting, having cut off his long white locks at Havana, but he is furthermore stated to have been disguised as a sailor when taken. He did not succeed, however, in the *rôle* of the Ancient Mariner; for, while it is related of the great original that—

> "He held him with his glittering eye—
> The wedding guest stood still,
> And listened like a three years' child—
> The mariner had his will,"

Yancey's spell was powerless over our blockaders, albeit he had over and over again averred they were no better than

> —"Painted ships
> Upon a painted ocean."

In alluding thus irreverently to the pleasant marine masquerade of the late Ambassador of Half-Moon-street, we would not be understood as throwing any slur on disguises in general, which the greatest, wisest, best and worst of men have had to adopt on occasion. Kings, philosophers and footpads have all been fain to veil their identity under an assumed costume. Nero escaped as a slave; Alfred the Great, as a shepherd; Louis XVI., as a peasant; Charles II., as a boatman; Marie di Medicis, as a man, and Cardinal de Retz, as a woman. Then, there was Grotius, who had been confined in prison on one occasion, and managed to make his escape from Germany in the guise of a mason, with a rule and trowel—an adventure which exercised the pens of the most famous poets of the period; Secundus Curio, the prince of maskers, who gave the Inquisition the slip in such wonderful disguise that he was accused of magic, and had to write his famous dialogue of *Probus* to prove that it was honestly done; not to mention Falstaff, who hid himself in a basket of dirty linen; or Honest Old Abe, who will go down to history in the traditional costume of a "long military cloak and Scotch cap." These and other precedents from the obscurer nooks and crannies of history, will form suitable subjects of investigation for Yancey, in the retiracy of Fort Warren, and a new chapter of Salmasius "On Masks," or some choice notes to Pietro Nelli, of Sienna's "Tractate in Praise of the Noble Art of Thieving," would be a not inappropriate ending for a life not as innocently spent. But, we dare say, the unhappy old man has at present enough to do cursing the fate that tempted him to return to a sinking ship at the very time the rats are beginning to leave it.

The Counter Revolution in Tennessee.

The latest advices from Nashville are more favorable to the gradually returning sense of loyalty to the Old Flag. Gov. Andrew Johnson had arrived at the seat of the Tennessee Government, and after addressing the people of Nashville from the steps of his hotel, in a most feeling and effective style, was conducted to the Capitol, where he took formal possession of the Government. The scene of the address to the people is represented as one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in the State. We can readily believe that it was so. The temporary separation of Tennessee from the Union was altogether a forced movement. There was no real heart in it, so far as the masses were consulted, if consulted at all. The political leaders, among the most desperate and unprincipled of whom was the Governor, Isham G. Harris, "did up" the whole business. They committed the people by a species of legislation before unknown to the Constitution of the State, and in direct contempt of the Constitution of the United States, and once committed to what is called the Confederate cause, they were soon precipitated into armed rebellion against the Government. The consequence was that a large army was raised within the Middle and Western Districts of the State, to fight against the National flag. Even the sons of old Union men were impressed to fight for what was termed State sovereignty. Under such circumstances no great surprise ought to be felt that the return of popular sentiment in favor of the Government was slow. For the first week or two after Gen. Buell entered Nashville, the signs of reaction were rather disheartening than otherwise. The people who had fled the City after the fall of Fort Donelson were slow in returning. One-half the merchant stores and shops of the city remained closed. The General Commanding, his Aids, and his army, were treated, for the most part, with sullen silence. They had to win their way to popular confidence, by slow degrees, and by the most scrupulous regard for the rights and immunities of private property, and the utmost deference to private prejudices.

Such was the history of the first fortnight or three weeks of the National army at the capital of Tennessee. The change took place only with the arrival of the Provisional Governor, a citizen and Senator of the State, who had never faltered in his devotion to the Government, and whose personal and family sacrifices for the Union were at once recognized as giving him a claim to appeal, with all the moral force of a just and honorable cause, to this deluded people to return to their loyalty and allegiance. He was accompanied to Nashville by Hon. Mr. Etheridge and Hon. Mr. Maynard, late and present members of Congress, who seconded his appeal, and ably exposed the wicked acts and unprincipled means by which the Richmond conspirators had carried their good old State, for a season, out of its traditional association, and dishonored its once proud escutcheon with disloyalty and insurrection. They were each listened to with profound attention, and the eloquent appeal of Gov. Johnson is said to have moved many of the old citizens of the capital to tears. The tide was fairly turned, and we now look with confidence to the returning sense of duty, and to further evidences of a just appreciation of the beneficent rule of the constituted Government of the United States.

Our New Postmaster.—The confirmation of Mr. Wakeman as Postmaster for this City will be entirely satisfactory to the public. Since it was understood that a change was to be made, and Mr. Taylor, whose appointment was merely temporary and provisional, was to give place to a permanent successor, the propriety of bestowing the office upon the gentleman selected by the President, has been generally conceded. Mr. Wakeman is in all respects admirably qualified for the post. Popular in address, rapid and practical in his business habits, alive to the interests of the City and its people, fully abreast of the progressive and reformatory temper of the times, he will be sure to make the administration of the Post-office respond to the needs and convenience of the public.

A Characteristic Inconsistency.—"For our part, we do not complain either of waste or robbery, but only of imbecility."—*Tribune.*

Why, then, your constant attacks upon Secretary Welles and his brother-in-law?

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Sailing of the Mortar Fleet from Key West to Ship Island.

GEN. PHELPS AND HIS COMMAND.

The Health of the Troops Extremely Good.

REBEL TROOPS AT MISSISSIPPI CITY.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Commander Wotton, arrived yesterday from Ship Island, (Miss.,) which port she left on the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

She brings no important intelligence. The health of the troops was excellent and they were in fine spirits.

The transport steamer *Constitution* arrived there March 12.

The ship *Ida Howe* went ashore off Cat Island on the 9th inst., but was lightened and got off same day.

The *Fulton* brings five steerage passengers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Ship Island, Miss., Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

Commodore Porter's mortar flotilla, which had made Key West its rendezvous, received sailing orders on Tuesday, the 4th of March, and I was offered an opportunity of going with the fleet, by Capt. Hood, of the schooner *Para*. Of course, I accepted the invitation, and, on Wednesday morning, myself and baggage were on board, ready for a trip to Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, or any other place where the Commodore should bid us follow him. For, let me inform you, the Commodore keeps his own counsel. No one can positively say where he intends to strike his heavy blows. He is too old in experience to run the risk of rendering a plan of proceeding useless by giving it premature publicity. But our fleet, as is generally the case where large numbers are to be moved in concert, was delayed, and it was not until Thursday afternoon that we weighed anchor.

A fair wind sped us swiftly out of Key West harbor, and the trim, neat schooners, under full sail, in three columns, equidistant, with flags and streamers flying, must have afforded a pleasant sight to the people of the island. I knew that it gratified me, accustomed as I have been of late to naval spectacles, for it was my fortune to witness the departure of the expedition to Port Royal, and the sailing of the stone fleet for Charleston harbor. Neither of these views, in my opinion, surpassed that presented by the mortar fleet in picturesqueness.

We did not make a run of more than thirty miles ere the wind died away, and a signal was made by the Commodore to come to. This was obeyed, and we remained that night at anchor in eleven fathoms of water, under the lee of one of the coral keys which skirt the Florida coast.

I was awakened next morning by a violent jerking of the little schooner, which I found was occasioned by a heavy sea. It was blowing quite strong, and some of the vessels, not near as staunch as ours, were rolling greatly, and burying their bows beneath the waves in a manner suggestive of anything but comfort to those on board.

Soon afterward a signal was made from the *Harriet Lane* to repair to Ship Island, and away she steamed, leaving the schooners to follow as best they might. Naturally, there was some emulation to test the speed of the vessels, and "quick was the word and slow the motion," in heaving up the anchors. But the sea was so high that four or five chains parted, and as many anchors were lost to Uncle Sam. He is a liberal old gentleman, however, always fitting out his ships with spare articles, and the loss will not be felt.

The passage up the Gulf was made by most of the fleet in four days and a half. On our way up in the *Para* we saw but three of the flotilla, but seventeen of the vessels dropped anchor at Ship Island within two hours from the time the first arrived. Pretty close sailing that! The laggards, four in number, would probably have been here now but the weather has been thick and it has been raining furiously.

I paid my respects to Gen. Phelps soon after my arrival. I found him affable and inclined to assist me. He courteously offered to provide me with quarters so long as I should sojourn upon this Sahara of Rebeldom over which he holds sway.

A rather amusing incident occurred while I sat in the General's office. It exemplified his certain method of suppressing intoxication among his men. It seemed that during the past week, since the advent of the

Paymaster among the troops, several cases of drunkenness had occurred. That morning the Officer of the Guard had found two soldiers somewhat shaky-limbed, each with a quart bottle of champaign cider. He confiscated the liquor, and sent it to Gen. Phelps's headquarters, to learn what should be done with it. The General was not there, and the officer called himself in the evening with reference to the matter. He told the General the circumstances, stating that the soldiers had paid $3 per bottle for the liquor. "Why," said the General in his easy, slow manner, "I'll tell you what to do with it. There, Orderly," said he, "take those bottles and strike them together, to see which is the harder." The Orderly obeyed, and the sand was deluged with an effervescing shower. "That's the way to dispose of liquor taken from drunken soldiers," said the General, and the Officer of the Guard laughingly departed.

I had supposed that in coming to Ship Island I should come to a land of strangers; but I have been agreeably disappointed. I have found here an old acquaintance, Dr. Charles A. Gallagher, formerly one of the Deputy Coroners of New-York City. He came out as Surgeon of the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, but is now filling the position of Post-Surgeon. I am indebted to him for the hastily-gathered items of news respecting matters here, which I herewith send. The steamer will leave in a very little while, and I have no time to write at length.

The health of the troops is extremely good, and the men are in good spirits, but anxious for any movement which shall relieve the monotony of every-day life. The arrival of the mortar fleet is hailed as a good omen, for they hope to act in conjunction with it.

The steamer *Calhoun*, captured, last week, by one of our gunboats, from the rebels, in Mississippi Sound, left here a few days since on a reconnoissance to Mississippi City, a point on the mainland about eight miles distant. There were on board 100 men of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts. On attempting to land this force at Harrison's Wharf, a volley of grape was discharged at them by the rebels, and they retired, without suffering any loss. This reception of the reconnoitering party was unexpected, as a few days before another party had landed, visited the Post-office, and obtained late Southern papers.

The ship *Ida Howe*, Capt. Howe, from Boston, arrived on the 9th inst., and attempted to come up to the anchorage at 11 o'clock at night. This temerity of her Captain resulted in putting the ship ashore upon a sandspit, about three miles from the land. Even after the disaster the Captain is said to have made the matter worse by crowding on sail in the expectation of drawing the vessel over the bar. His crew is composed of negroes, and the accident was occasioned by one of them calling out the wrong soundings. Several of the gunboats went to the assistance of the vessel, but three of them slightly damaged their machinery in the attempt, and were obliged to abandon it. The vessel is still aground, but the probability is that she will be got off this afternoon. Her cargo consisted of commissary and quartermaster stores. She also brought here the First Maine, Third Vermont and Sixth Massachusetts Batteries, numbering in the aggregate 500 men. The latter have been safely landed, and the cargo is now landing in lighters. The Captain, in spite of the protest of Capt. Palmer, Quartermaster of the post, threw overboard 700 bbls. of beef and bread.

The ship *Ocean Pearl* arrived on the 9th, and the ship *North America* on the 8th. The *Ocean Pearl* brought 101 horses, having lost 11 on the voyage.

The schooner *Glover*, with the materials for a Government machine-shop, arrived on the 11th. The schooner *Patten*, with four mules and engineers' materials, arrived on the 7th.

Two Paymasters have been busy for a week past in paying the troops. Adams' Express Company will carry North by the *Fulton* a heavy money freight—the Ninth Connecticut alone sending between $25,000 and $30,000.

The navy is well represented here by the frigates *Mississippi*, *Richmond*, *Pensacola* and four gunboats.

The ship *Undaunted* arrived here on the 25th of February with 126 horses, having lost four on the passage.

H. J. W.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAGNOLIA—PARTICULARS OF HER CAPTURE—IMPROVEMENTS UPON THE ISLAND—CAPTURE OF THE WILLIAM MALLORY—W. L. YANCEY.

Key West, Fla., Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

There has arrived in this harbor to-day the United States steamer *South Carolina*, Captain Hopkins, from her station in the Gulf, having in tow the prize steamer *Magnolia*, of New-Orleans, with 1,100 bales cotton, in charge of Prize Master Dewhurst, an officer of the ship *Brooklyn*, who reports that the *Magnolia* came out of the Mississippi in a dense fog, and that her topmasts only were seen from the masthead of the *Brooklyn*, by the lookout, early in the morning, when they made chase: that the *Magnolia* being under full headway, was two miles away from the *Brooklyn* before they could raise steam, but the fugitive vessel was put upon such a course toward Mobile as enabled the *Brooklyn* to use all her canvass, thus keeping within range of her, and making frequent discharges at her, which were heard on board the *South Carolina*, attracting them to the chase, when they overtook her at 11 A. M., near Mobile. When the officers of the *Magnolia* found that they could not escape, they piled weights on the safety-valve, and set fire to the ship, the crew and passengers escaping in the boats. The explosion was too soon for them, and killed the Second Mate, doing damage to the steamer. The boats were soon overtaken by the *South Carolina* and all secured. The fire was extinguished and the steamer taken to Ship Island, where repairs were made to the machinery, and then she was dispatched here, using one of her boilers, and arriving here in good order. 300 bales of cotton were thrown overboard during the chase to lighten the ship. The prize is consigned to Judge Marvin's Prize Court for adjudication, and is worth $120,000. Crew and passengers are prisoners on the *South Carolina*, and report that two other steamers came down from New-Orleans in company with the *Magnolia*, intending to make their way out after the *Magnolia* should have drawn off the attention of the blockading vessel, and being a fast boat, they expected her to escape from the chase. One of these steamers was the *Tennessee*, with 1,600 bales cotton, the other the *Florida*, with 600 bales. The latter has arrived at Havana.

The steamer *Philadelphia* has also arrived, this day, from Tortugas and Fort Pickens, having, as passenger from the latter place, Lieut. McFarlan, who will succeed Capt. E. B. Hunt, in charge of the Government fortification works on this Island.

Capt. Hunt will go North immediately, and I trust meet that promotion he so well deserves as an able, faithful and indefatigable officer, whose active, zealous and timely efforts have been very important in strengthening and securing our possession of Fort Taylor and of the Island. Capt. Hunt will be held in grateful remembrance by all the Unionists resident of Key West, whilst the Secessionists will long remember him as the man who knocked away the wharf and closed up the outward entrance to Fort Taylor, just as they hoped to take possession.

The new Commander of this Department of Florida, Gen. J. M. Brannan, is affording much satisfaction to the loyal inhabitants by the evidences already afforded that among his numerous duties he does not consider it one of the highest and first importance to shield and protect with studied care those unfortunate persons who have made an unsuccessful opposition to the Government. These men have made a failure, but they are as ready as ever to drive a good bargain. Some of them have long possessed an unholy monopoly of the wharves at this place, preventing by wrong and oppression any other person from constructing one, and they are now demanding and have formerly obtained from the Government very large sums for the use of such wharves and warehouses.

Major Hill, formerly in command here, took possession of some of this property for Quartermaster's stores, because he was unable to rent them at reasonable rates, and yet was afterwards induced to sign a contract for this same property which belongs, or did belong three months since, to a man who is now and has been for some time superintending the building of gunboats on the Mississippi at New-Orleans, with which to sink our ships, proposing to pay for the use of it six thousand dollars per annum. The property is about 150 feet front on the harbor and 200 feet deep, with two wharves, three warehouses, an ice-house, two large cisterns, and tower, or lookout, with offices below. The wharves and two of the buildings are very old, and the whole property would not sell for over $20,000. The parties interested have, of course, been somewhat anxious to obtain the sanction and assent of Gen. Brannan to this contract, but, it is understood, that he declines to give it, thus leaving the consideration of pay an open question, at least for the present, which will have the good effect of putting the owners upon their good behavior, and, I hope, aid them in abandoning their sympathy with the secession movement. This course is heartily approved by all sound, loyal citizens here.

Extensive improvements are going on upon the island in opening military roads in different directions throughout, and in clearing away the original growth of bushes, preparatory to the erection of extensive barracks for three regiments. The whole island will soon be cleared off. It presents already a changed appearance.

The Quartermaster's operations are already very extensive, and he is storing supplies for 3,000 men for one year, which will, of course, require a large amount of warehouse room, besides occupying all suitable places for storage in the fort. To provide for this, and, perhaps for some future and more permanent want, a Commission has been appointed by Gen. Brannan, consisting of Judge Marvin, Mr. Charles Howe, Sen., and Capt. Coryell, to appraise all the wharf and warehouse property of the island at its market value, and also the value per month as rent.

On Thursday, the 6th, the mortar fleet, under Commodore Porter, sailed out of the harbor at 1 o'clock P. M., consisting of twenty-one sailing vessels and two steamers—the *Harriet Lane* and *Kanawha*. The day and the wind were fair at starting, and the scene was pleasant and imposing.

After the fleet had left the land the weather was calm until dark, when the wind blew furiously for a part of the night, causing some anxiety for the safety of the vessels. On Sunday morning, the 9th, the schooner *G. P. Williams*, Capt. Langthorne, returned, having parted her cable during the blow in twenty fathoms water, losing his anchor and forty fathoms of chain. The vessel was carried to the eastward by the strong current of the Gulf until Sombrero Light came in sight. Running down from there inside the reef, and not having seen anything of the squadron since the evening of the first day out, Capt. L. immediately passed out through the Northwest Channel in pursuit of the flotilla.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* arrived on the 9th from Ship Island, having captured the schooner *William Mallory* off St. Andrews Bay, Fla., from Havana, with a full cargo of Cuba products. The *Water Witch* chased the prize for seven hours, firing 20 shots at her; even then she would have escaped but for the bad condition of her foresail, which had been carried away in the chase. Owing to very heavy weather the steamer was compelled to cast the prize adrift on Friday, two days since, with a prize crew on board, and they have not yet arrived. The crew of the schooner were all brought in on the *Water Witch*. The papers of the schooner were all thrown overboard during the chase, but the cargo is supposed to have cost $15,000, and will sell well here. Letters received here from Havana state that W. L. Yancey was there seeking an opportunity for passage to rebeldom, and that he would probably leave in the *Mallory*, but he does not prove to be among those found on board, unless he has been very successful in preserving his incog.

Monday, March 10.

Some refugees from Clear Water harbor, on the mainland, arrived here this morning. They escaped in a small boat, which was captured by the blockading ship *Ethan Allen*. These men, whose names are Frank Gerard, David Griner, and a Spaniard, Patsicia, state that they have left their families from apprehension of personal violence, as the rebels were hunting out every man who was suspected of Union sympathies, or who tried to communicate with any of the blockading squadron, and were administering such punishment as the captors considered suitable to the case. Some men they had seen tied and carried off to join the army; others were thrown in prison and their property destroyed, whilst many were escaping to the blockading vessel off Tampee, and were living on an island under the protection of the guns of the ship, and under circumstances of much destitution, appealing to the liberality of our citizens for relief, which will be sent them. Mr. Gerard and Mr. Griner are very anxious to have their families protected in their homes by the presence of our flag, as they say are many other families in that neighborhood.

The frigate *Niagara* arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, having on board Commodore McKean, who expects soon to be relieved, and will here await the arrival of his successor. This noble frigate steams into our harbor and approaches the naval wharf as confidently as some small coaster with a cargo of coals, and finds ample depth and room.

The gunboat *Westfield*, Lieut. Renshaw, of the mortar fleet, arrived at 3 o'clock *via* Port Royal, where she stopped to make some repairs of damage sustained on the way out. From the roughness of the sea some part of her forward guard was stove in, when they put her about and came on the other end foremost, a very convenient arrangement, but the officers say that New-York ferry-boats are not the best of sea-boats. Judging from her rifled 100-pounder and numerous 68s, we shall probably hear a good report from her when the ship shall find her proper position. By the *Westfield*, we learn of the surrender of Fernandina, Fla., without a gun being fired.

The steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. Price, came into the harbor at 4 o'clock, from her station off Mobile, where she has been for almost a year, making but one trip to the port before during that time. The *Huntsville* has been engaged in some exciting scenes, not the least of which was an engagement with the rebel steamer *Florida*, which she could not follow into shallow water. The officers, who are known as energetic and vigilant, have fully earned their claim to the short respite they will obtain during the repairs to the ship, for which they will take her to the North, where I trust they will all enjoy a happy reunion with their families and friends.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. Trenchard, arrived at 6 o'clock, from her usual trip in the Gulf, and will proceed at once, after coaling, on her Northern route, and by her I hope to send this correspondence. She has on board fifty prisoners captured in the Gulf, on various vessels running the blockade.

Much anxiety has been felt for the safety of the United States mail-boat *Nonpariel*, which was dispatched to Havana on Tuesday, the 4th, since which we have had a succession of calms and gales, during which she was driven to the northward, and, finally, made the port of Matanzas on Tuesday, the 7th. Capt. Wilson from there proceeded to Havana by the railroad and obtained his mail, returned, and arrived here this evening at 6 o'clock, much to the relief of everyone, and bringing dates to the 1st March; not, however, until after we had received the same by a fishing smack from Havana. We have expected that our mail would be left here once a week by the Havana steamers, an arrangement that would be of very material advantage to the business interests of Key West, and, doubtless, add very much to the relief of the thousands in the army and navy who now receive most of their letters by this route. Cannot some terms be made to induce these steamers to stop here on each trip to and from Havana?

Tuesday, March 11.

A schooner arrived this morning with a full cargo of lumber, being the first load designed for the new barracks to be constructed here.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers on the Island who are detailed to do the labor incident to landing, storing and careing for cargoes of stores and lumber, opening roads, &c., preparatory to putting up the new barracks. I believe that the buildings themselves are to be built by the labor of soldiers for the most part. They say that they were not enlisted to do labor, but to fight. This is all very true; yet the very ones who complain would probably wish themselves stationed at Key West, if they had been ordered to some colder latitude.

A Tribute to Capt. E. B. Hunt.

At a meeting of the enrolled men of Fort Taylor, C. H. Gallagher was called to the chair, and H. S. Parker was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President to be for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of our high regard for, and our regret at parting with our late officer, Capt. E. B. Hunt.

Messrs. John Cottrell, M. McEvoy, J. T. Herman, Alex. Hancock, Claude Babcock, H. Thickson, J. D. Lord, and Pat. Murphy, were appointed a Committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which, on motion, were adopted, and ordered to be handed to him.

Whereas, Our late officer by whom we have been employed on the works at Fort Taylor, has by order been transferred from this post, thus terminating our connection. And,

Whereas, It is but right, and our duty thus to convey to him the high regard we have for him as an officer and a gentleman; therefore,

Resolved, By the enrolled men at Fort Taylor, that the Secretary be ordered to transmit to Capt. E. B. Hunt the preamble and resolutions herein contained, assuring him that the good wishes of every man will ever attend him, and with the further assurance that if he needs our services at any time, in any capacity, we will hold ourselves ready to answer the call, be it in the paths of civil life or "on to the field of glory."

Resolved, That in remembering to take leave of us by letter, he has only shown that kindness and consideration which is characteristic of the man.

Resolved, That the above be published in the New-York Times and New-York *Herald*.

C. H. GALLAGHER, President.

H. S. Parker, Secretary.

Fort Taylor, Key West, March 10, 1862.

For the Burnside Expedition.—The steamer *Haze* will leave this port, this afternoon, with mails for Gen. Burnside's expedition. All letters and papers, small packages, &c., &c., left at the office of C. H. Haswell, No. 6 Bowling-green, before 3 o'clock P. M., will be duly forwarded.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 20.

Mr. Woodruff introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the fees of the clerks of the District Courts, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the charter of the Baptist Missionary Convention.

To provide for the payment of the expenses of equipping the Twentieth Regiment of Militia.

To amend the Sing Sing Prison Croton Water act.

The Senate took up Mr. Connolly's bill to repeal the Church Property act.

The question pending was on the motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Willard opposed the bill, holding that the repeal of the act would allow the Catholic Bishops to hold an unlimited amount of property, and that the Catholic Church would be under a different system than the other Churches of the State.

Mr. Connolly spoke in favor of the repeal, as an act of justice to an important class of citizens who had been deeply wronged by the act of 1855. Ohio and Connecticut had passed similar laws, but, to their credit be it said, they have since obliterated them from their statute-books. The Empire State should not be behindhand in doing justice to a class of citizens who were among the most loyal and devoted of her sons. The Legislature has no right to interfere in the internal management of a church, or insist upon the principle that the people of the State, as a whole, should be the trustees of a church congregation. The people do not want to hold any such trust.

Mr. Murphy spoke forcibly in favor of the repeal, arguing that the act of 1855 was in conflict with the constitution, and utterly in contravention of the policy of the State for the last sixty years. The law had for its object the stabbing of the Roman Catholic body. It originated in political frenzy and was directed at a religious class. That class have vindicated their love for the Union, and their character as patriots, and should have justice done them. Mr. Murphy then elaborately reviewed the history of the Catholic Church, vindicating its policy, and highly complimenting the character of its clergy.

After remarks by Mr. Low, in opposition to the repeal of the bill, but in favor of the law proposed by the Catholics in 1853,

Mr. Bell moved to report progress.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Bell moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Motion lost by Yeas, 9; Nays, 16.

The bill was then made the special order for this evening.

Recess.

Mr. Bell, by unanimous consent, submitted to the consideration of the Senate the majority report, favoring the imposition of tolls on freight passing over the Central, Erie, and Oswego and Syracuse Railroads.

Mr. Connolly gave notice of his intention to introduce a minority report.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For dividing the crime of murder into two degrees, and to provide for the punishment of arson; exempting the Vassar Female College from taxation; regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn; improving the New-York Central Park; repealing the Church Property law.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 20.

On motion of Mr. Lalor, the bill to correct the assessment of Brooklyn was reported complete by the Grinding Committee. It was subsequently recommitted.

Mr. Hulburd, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Supply bill.

The Public Defence bill was taken up and debate upon it resumed.

Messrs. Beadle and Pryne spoke in favor of Mr. Raymond's substitute.

Mr. Raymond resumed his remarks in favor of immediate action for the defence of the harbor of New-York, reading a forcible letter from Col. Delafield to Gov. Morgan, setting forth a plan for immediate active defence. He (Raymond) argued that his measure being one of immediate necessity should not be incumbered with general provisions for the defence of the frontiers, which excite opposition and which will consume time in perfecting. He modified his substitute by appropriating three hundred thousand instead of a million of dollars, to be borrowed at six per cent., redeemable in three years.

Mr. Raymond moved to substitute his bill in part for the public defence bill, and that immediate action be taken thereon.

Pending the question the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Public Defence bill was resumed. The debate was continued by Messrs. Stetson, Alvord, Lyman, Luddington, Pierce, Raymond. Mr. Snyder proposed at the proper time to offer a substitute for all the propositions before the House, providing for raising the sum of three millions, twenty years' loan, at six per cent., to be reimbursed by the United States with such rate as they may deem proper; to be expended under the direction of the proper authorities of the United States, for the harbor and frontier defences of the State, in such manner as the proper authorities of the United States may deem necessary for the defence and protection thereof. The Governor is requested to open communication with the United States to secure reimbursement, and to carry out the objects of the act.

Mr. McLeod offered an amendment, to join Pelatiah Perit and Mayor Opdyke with a commission to authorize the City of New-York to raise money. Lost.

After a warm debate, Mr. Raymond's substitute was adopted by the Committee and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, as a report, in part, of the whole subject—the Committee of the Whole having leave to sit again on the balance of the propositions for the public defence.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Auber's celebrated opera of "Masaniello" was played here last evening to an extremely good and fashionable audience. The work, for some reason, has never been sufficiently appreciated by our public, although the music is abundantly melodious and filled with patriotic points that are always taking with a mixed audience. The best portions were warmly applauded last evening, notwithstanding the inability of some of the artists to do justice either to themselves or the music. To Señorina Cubas belongs the success of the evening; her *Fenella* being characterized by grace, force and intelligence—qualities not often found united in the representatives of that part. The incidental dances were, of course, remarkable displays of ability, and were rewarded as such by the plaudits of the audience. Signor Brignoli labored under an oppression of the chest, which rendered his efforts to sing very laborious, but in the duet with Susini he obtained an *encore*—the thing, perhaps, for which he was least anxious. Signor Susini looked like a magnificent fisherman, and sang with spirit. Miss Hinkley did not seem to be in good voice.

The best of companies is apt to be overtaxed in the production of this famous French opera, and it is hardly remarkable, therefore, that in a season so short as Mr. Grau's, and with much to contend against in the way of indisposition among the artists, there should be some noticable differences in the first representation. They were of a character, however, that can easily be remedied by increased familiarity with the music. The next repetition will, we are sure, leave but little to be desired, for the spectacle and all the details of the *mise en scene* are unusually perfect, and reflect much credit on Mr. Grau's liberality.

To-night Flotow's opera of "Martha," and on Saturday a grand matinée, at which "Masaniello" will be repeated.

Winter Garden.—This evening, Miss Fanny Brown, so popular at this theatre, takes her first benefit in New-York. She offers the new and popular play of "The Belle of the Season," which will be presented the last time but one, and in which Miss Heron will sustain her great character of *Florence Upperton*, and also "Parents and Guardians," in which she will play *Bob Nettles*.

Our Harbor Defences.

The Presidents of the different Marine Insurance Companies, held a consultation yesterday afternoon with the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce with respect to our harbor defences. No definite action was taken, and the Committee adjourned to meet again on Saturday. It is understood that each Company would subscribe a sum equal to about one-half per cent. on the amount of their capital, which, it is thought, would give the amount required, $500,000.

For the Soldiers.—A meeting is called for to-morrow evening, at the University Medical College, to discuss the project of an institution for the relief of orphans left by soldiers in the service of the country. The object is obviously a worthy one, and many of our leading citizens have given it the sanction of their names.

Prof. Agassiz's Lectures.—To-night is to be delivered the last but one of the course of lectures at Irving Hall which have delighted so many of our citizens. The Professor having treated of the earlier stages of animal life, now approaches our own period. These lectures are more intensely interesting as they proceed. The Professor will develop his theories more fully in a general summing up of the whole subject. It is unfortunate that they cannot be repeated in this City.

The Canadian Parliament.

Quebec, Thursday, March 20.

Parliament opened at 3 P. M. Sir Allen McNab was elected Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Turcotte, Ministerialist, Speaker of the Assembly.

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, March 20.

The Republican State Convention voted to-day that it was inexpedient to make any nomination for Governor or other State officers.

Fire in LaCrosse, Wis.

Milwaukee, Thursday, March 20.

A destructive fire at LaCrosse last night, burned the Augusta House and thirty other buildings on Front and Pearl streets. Total loss $125,000. Very little insured.

Launch of the Gunboat Juniata.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 20.

The gunboat *Juniata* was launched this afternoon at the Navy-yard.

Reported Illness of Bishop Potter.—As an article in an evening cotemporary, respecting a temporary indisposition of Bishop Potter of New-York, may be the cause of some anxiety to his friends and to members of the church at a distance, we are glad to be able to state that there is no occasion for any uneasiness, the illness having been a mere passing turn of faintness, owing to a slight disturbance of the system and the omission of the usual morning's meal. It occurred after a period of comparative leisure in the Diocese, and of uninterrupted health.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 784 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Virginia and on the Potomac, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The General Advance of the Grand Army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Surrender of Fort Marion, St. Augustine and Jacksonville in Florida—A Full, Detailed and Graphic Account of the Great Victory in North Carolina, and the Capture of Newbern, with Gen. Burnside's Official Report, and a Complete List of the Killed and Wounded—Extracts from the Southern Press.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.—Five Days Later—American Affairs in England—The Impression Produced by our Recent Successes—American Securities Rising.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—An Able Statistical Article on the Military Condition of the Union.

THE RECENT GREAT LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., ON THE WAR.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMIZED.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

Altogether, the above, either for home perusal or as a welcome inclosure to friends at a distance, forms one of the most interesting and valuable numbers ever issued.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

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Suspenders, Socks,
Undershirts, Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Sewing-Machine Patents.

Valentine Mazzini having been arrested for violating an injunction, by making and selling sewing-machines, and held to bail, with security for his appearance in Court, and having failed to appear at the adjourned day, he was yesterday afternoon rearrested by the Marshal and lodged in jail.

If persons using machines purchased of Mazzini wish to protect themselves from prosecution, they must voluntarily come forward and have their machines properly stamped, and pay for the right to use them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The People Patronize Espenscheid because his hats are of the highest type of beauty and excellence, while his retail prices are those of the wholesale manufacturer. His Dress Spring Hat, just issued, has never been surpassed in any of the attributes which should belong to the hat of a gentleman. A. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

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At Miller & Co.'s No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters at 12s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins at 7s. and 8s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Anklets, &c., of all styles and prices.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Faulkner—Harmon.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Joseph Faulkner, Jr., of Wappinger's Falls, to Phebe A., youngest daughter of the late Philip Harmon, Esq., of this City.

Pickford—Donaldson.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 18, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. William Pickford to Miss Martha Donaldson, all of New-York City.

Cohen—Henry.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, at the Synagogue, West 19th-st., by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Frederick S. Cohen, Esq., of this City, to Miss Flora A. Henry.

Fish—Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, Melancthon W. Fish, M. D., of Shanghai, China, to Emily A., adopted daughter of Charles J. Taylor, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Mathews.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 19, J. Seymour Mathews, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, New-York Grand Lodge of Perfection No. 1, and Zeal and Constancy Chapter of R. C., are requested to attend.

Jennings.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, at her late residence, No. 259 West 43d-st., Cornelia C., wife of Aaron Jennings, and daughter of the late Lemuel Richardson, of Williamsburgh, aged 31 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

Duncan.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, after a severe illness, Michael Duncan, a native of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 West 39th-st., without further invitation.

Thompson.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, suddenly, Henry Thompson, at the residence of his uncle, John Thompson, No. 193 East 18th-st.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Schaghticoke Point, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Clark.—In this City, on Thursday, March 20, at the 5th-av. Hotel, after a long and painful illness, Charles Henry Clark, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., (Rev. Dr. Cummings',) at 10 A. M. Saturday, the 22d inst., without further notice.

Foster.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, Jane Amelia, daughter of William and Jane Foster, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 214 3d-av.

Kennish.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 19, William Kennish, C. E., late of the English Navy, a native of the Isle of Man, aged 63 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

Brown.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 20, after a short and severe illness, of diphtheria, Leonard Conklin, only son of [illegible] and Susan Brown, aged 5 years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 Attorney-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Townsend.—On Thursday morning, March 20, Robert Townsend, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Van Nostrand.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, after a short illness, Norman, only son of Abram and Jennie C. Van Nostrand, aged 1 year, 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 481 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Cornwell.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 20, William Judson, son of Samuel H. and Eliza J. Cornwell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from No. 53 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Rockville Centre, L. I.

Bampton.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, at 12¾ o'clock, of congestion of the lungs, Sarah Aurora, wife of George W. Bampton, and daughter of Leonard Appleby.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. The steamboat *I. Belknap* leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 133.—March 20, 1862.
18, 50, 66, 38, 14, 8, 52, 39, 1, 67, 6, 57.

Kentucky, Class 134.—March 20, 1862.
11, 65, 23, 27, 13, 18, 29, 67, 1, 22, 66, 34, 56.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 81.—March 20, 1862.
64, 31, 33, 34, 12, 67, 68, 46, 60, 16, 32, 35.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 178.—March 20, 1862.
41, 59, 20, 12, 62, 46, 43, 73, 22, 9, 68, 31, 42.

Circulars sent by addressing
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

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There's a slip of the pen, a slip of the tongue, a slip on Central Park, when the ball is up and the skaters down, and among various other slips in this City, there's a slip at the foot of John-st., called

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S. T.—1860—X.
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New-York, Feb. 10, 1862.

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for Cash. No. 104 Reade-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 10 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXLIII.] CONTENTS. [April, 1862.

[illegible]—A FAIRY TALE OF THE [illegible].

Illustrations.—[illegible] and the Fairy [illegible] and the Princess [illegible] and the King—The Sewing Goblin—[illegible] and the Tiger—The Lightning Goblin—The [illegible] Horse—The Roaring Goblin.

CARICATURE AND CARICATURISTS.

Illustrations.—Old Jonks—Egyptian [illegible]—Etruscan Axe-Seller—[illegible] of the Middle Ages—Heads, by Carracci and Da Vinci—[illegible] Feet, by Callot—Dancing, by Hogarth—[illegible] Hogarth—Royal Expectations, by Gillray—[illegible] Sheridan, Fox and John Bull, by Gillray—[illegible] tionless Pit, by Gillray—[illegible] Cruikshank—Crowded Drawing-room, by [illegible]—Like Father, Like Son, by Cruikshank—[illegible] Queens, by Cruikshank—Innocence [illegible] Boy, by Leech—Punch and Toby, by [illegible] upon the Banks of the Sacramento, by [illegible] Williams and Swiggins, by Keene—A Misunderstanding, by Doré—The Holy [illegible]—The King in the Cottage, by Doré—Old [illegible] Moonlight, by Doré—Hans Sachs, of [illegible] McLenan.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP.

Illustrations.—The Ship-Yard—[illegible] Steam Chest—Interior of the Ship—[illegible] pering—The Launch—Punching Machine—[illegible] Machine—Thirty Diagrams.

CALICO AND CHATTERBOX.
CAMP LIFE AT THE RELAY.
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope. [illegible] J. E. Millais.

Chapter XLV. Showing how [illegible] very weak-minded.
Chapter XLVI. A Woman's [illegible]
Chapter XLVII. [illegible]
Chapter XLVIII. The Angel of [illegible] Cloud.

Illustrations.—Lady Mason after her [illegible]—Bread Sauce is so Ticklish.

SHAY'S REBELLION.
MY SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD [illegible] Miss Mulock.
BLINDMAN'S-BUFF.
THE CONTEST IN AMERICA. By [illegible]
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. Thackeray.

Chapter XXXI. Narrates that famous [illegible] Miss Grigsby.
Chapter XXXII. Ways and Means.

Illustrations.—Poor Cupid—The [illegible]—A [illegible] from New-York.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
AFTER THE WAR.

Illustrations.—Out-Door Scene—The [illegible] the Piano—In the Central Park—The Drive—[illegible] Hollow-square—Call to Dinner—Stop Thief.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Illustrations.—Dinner Toilet and Child's [illegible] dessus—Cap—Boy's Costume—Infant's Robe.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine contains the following Serial Tales by the foremost Novelists of the day, published from early sheets and MSS. furnished by the Authors:

"MISTRESS AND MAID." By Dinah Maria Mulock.
"ORLEY FARM." By Anthony Trollope. [illegible] by J. E. Millais.
"THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP." By William M. Thackeray.

"The Adventures of Philip" will probably be completed in May. It will be succeeded by another Tale from a favorite writer, for which arrangements have been made.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, who is now travelling in [illegible], will furnish a series of articles, illustrated by himself, describing his journey through Norway. These will be commenced in an early number. Mr. Lossing will continue the series of papers upon events in our National [illegible] which have not been treated in detail by our [illegible] historians. The Personal Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Dr. Wynne, will comprise anecdotes and reminiscences of most of the men who have occupied an acknowledged representative position in our Literature and Science.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE contains nearly twice the amount of matter of the *Cornhill*, *Blackwood*, [illegible] *Macmillan*, and other leading English [illegible] contains from twenty-five to one hundred [illegible] than any other American periodical of a similar [illegible].

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CONTENTS.

I. On Miracles as Evidences of Christianity.—H. L. Mansel, B. D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford, late Tutor and Fellow of St. John's College.
II. On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity.—William Fitzgerald, D. D., Lord Bishop of [illegible].
III. Prophecy.—A. M'Caul, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, King's College, [illegible], and Prebendary of St. Paul's.
IV. Ideology and Subscription.—F. C. Cooke, M. A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln.
V. The Mosaic Record of Creation.—A. M'Caul, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, King's College, London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.
VI. On the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch.—George Rawlinson, M. A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford, and late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College.
VII. Inspiration.—Edward Harold Browne, B. D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral.
VIII. The Death of Christ.—William Thomson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
IX. Scripture and its Interpretation.—Charles John Ellicott, B. D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM.—NOW IN press, a new and superior collection of [illegible] Anti-Slavery, Patriotic and "Contraband" Songs, Solos, Duets, Quartets, and Choruses. Most of the Poetry and Music has been written expressly for this work, in correspondence with the times, and should be sung by the million, in order to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the "Contrabands," whom God, in His providence, has cast upon the Free North to clothe and educate. This little work will be issued on MONDAY, the 24th inst.

CONTENTS, IN PART.

"Fair Freedom's Morn has Dawned at Last, or Break the Chains, or the Emancipating Sword;" "Am I Not a Friend and Brother?" "Fremont is [illegible] Glory Hallelujah;" "The Slave's Lament;" [illegible] the 'Contrabands;'" "Old John Brown's [illegible] of the 'Contrabands;'" "O! Let My People Go" [illegible] on the Song of the 'Contrabands;'" [illegible] All the Day Without a Bit of Pay;" "When [illegible] Dwells is My Country;" "When Slavery Dies, [illegible] be Freedom;" "Wake, Freemen, God has [illegible]" "Whittier's Suppressed Song of Freedom," &c.

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CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. [illegible] subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. [illegible] $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, [illegible] and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.—
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

WANTED—FOR COMPANY D, FIFTH REGIMENT, Excelsior Brigade, U. S. V., fifty able-bodied men, for whom $3 per man will be paid. Also, twenty young men for non-commissioned officers. Pay from $17 to $23 per month. Clothing and subsistence found immediately after mustering. Inquire at office, Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. WM. H. SICKLES, Capt.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine [illegible]; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 11 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or housework in a small family; is willing [illegible]; has the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid, and will assist with washing and ironing; will also do the [illegible]; has the best references. Call at No. 40 State-st., [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person, and thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, any distance; will [illegible] a first-class chambermaid; can wash and iron in the best style; can produce satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 372 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or first-class waitress; is a Protestant; good reference given. Inquire at No. 182 East 33d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with washing, in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived for six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and willing to assist in the care of children; she thoroughly understands her business, and has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family, or would assist in the washing, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is perfectly willing to take care of children; has lived ten years in her last place; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she is both capable and willing. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid; is a good waitress, good seamstress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. City references given. Call at No. 128 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., 1st floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; only one week out of her last place; the best of City references given if required. Call for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store, N. Y.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best City references. Call at 106 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a trustworthy, [illegible] and respectable woman; understands her business well; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; satisfactory testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 23d-st.; ring the private door-bell, next the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 116 Clinton-[illegible], 8th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from her last place; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a first-rate Scotch Protestant cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can be found at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, poultry and pastry, and bread; has no objections to the country. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days. Call at 37 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, as first-class cook in a private family, where the services of a thorough cook are required; City or country; no washing, but all kinds of good American, French and English cooking and baking; first-class City references for character and ability. Call or send to No. 200 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a very respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; first-class references given. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands cooking in all its branches; or would travel with a lady and child; do sewing and make herself useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 138 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Also, a situation wanted by a good colored cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework, in City or country, by a well-recommended and respectable girl; understands her business in all its branches; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, as good cook; can wash and iron, and do the work of a house; can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable woman a situation as cook or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist as first-class laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 243 Bleecker-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and game. Wages $8. The other as waitress and parlor-maid; will assist with the washing. Wages $7. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, SITUations by two respectable young women; one as cook, the other as seamstress; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513½ 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 East Warren-st., between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above: is a good cook, baker, and an excellent laundress; prefers the country, any distance; can milk and make butter; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a family, either in the City or country; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, with a respectable family in the City. Call, for one day, at No. 6 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; would take a place as laundress. Call at No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is fully competent. Can be seen at any time required, at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out by the day, or would take work home, either dressmaking or family sewing. Call on Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 15 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young woman with good references from her last place. Apply at No. 26 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housemaid; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; good City references; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable English woman of middle age, and no incumbrance. Is a person of very neat and respectable appearance, well informed, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper. Would not feel above doing the work of a small family, where she would have entire control. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first families, and has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress, and will also assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 130 East 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, and French fluting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 131½ 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat plain sewer; has City reference, if required. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT woman is desirous to go to California with a family, in the capacity of nurse; is fully capable of discharging any household duties. Will be willing to defray part of the expenses, if necessary. Any family going would do well by giving the applicant a call. Unexceptionable reference. Address, for this week, CALIFORNIA, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse or to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; is a good plain sewer and very affectionate and kind to children; can make herself useful and obliging; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; is fond of children. Call for two days at No. 6 31st., near 5th-av.; good City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent tidy woman with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress for a lady and child; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; no objection to the country; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A respectable elderly Protestant woman now disengaged, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 206 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, but has no objection to do the general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country. Best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS IS WISHful to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week; wages $2 50 per week; makes infant clothing, ladies' underclothes, children's dresses, and cuts and fits; has City reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of dining-room; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 374 3d-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 186 7th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid. The best of references can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BURT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for one week.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always on hand.

AT THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF MR. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av., employers can obtain the most efficient French, English, German and American servants, males and females, of all capacities, and first-class servants; the most desirable situations of the City and country. No. 51 6th-av., near Washington-place.

COLORED HELP.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a colored woman, with best of City references, as cook, washer and ironer, either in City or country. Inquire at the news dépôt No. 247 Thompson-st., one door from the corner of 4th-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant; moderate salary acceptable; excellent City references for integrity, &c. Address A. J. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses, is intimately acquainted with the City, and can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty from his last employer, with whom he has lived one year, also from his previous employers. Address H. A., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address Mr. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single young man, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good groom and steady driver; would also be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required. Best City reference given. Address P. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has had good experience in Europe and in this country, in the care and treatment of valuable horses; aged 25 years, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a man who has had considerable experience as such; best of reference given from his last employer. A note addressed to C. M., at Mr. Graham's harness store, No. 66½ University-place, will receive immediate attention.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging and industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Call or address J. H., for two days, at private stable No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman; best City references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by a man who is a good farmer. Is competent to take charge of a gentleman's site. Is a good groom and careful driver. Understands greenhouse plants. Can be well recommended from gentlemen in this City. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Address M. V., for two days, Box No. 192 *Times* Office; or at the Saddlery Store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady, German Protestant man, of middle age, as above; is perfectly experienced in the care of horses, driving, &c.; understands kitchen gardening, or can take the entire management of a farm; would like a small house; is well recommended. Any gentleman wanting a generally useful and trustworthy man, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener, who understands his business perfectly; is a first-rate driver, and a good groom and a good vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing and obliging; has no objections to any part of the country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. O. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober man of steady habits; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well and is a good groom; can be well recommended from his last two places. Call or address J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt-st., between Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by young man, a situation as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objections to either City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 71 West 41st-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a thorough experienced single Englishman as above, in town or country. Address T. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man that knows his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Would have no objection to assist in gardening. Can produce the best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, JAMES McCLEAN, a situation to work on a farm; he understands the management of horses and cattle in general. Can be seen at No. 113 Washington-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotchman, a married man, to work on a farm. Call for I. L., for two days, at Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—TO GENTLEMEN.—The advertiser wishes a situation as thorough practical farmer and gardener; is also a first-class coachman, if desired; is married—only one child. I will be open for an engagement on the 1st of April; I have City and country reference. Any gentleman wanting such a man will address FARMER AND GARDENER, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant man, a situation as farmer and gardener in the country, and a house for his family; understands farming thoroughly; also the care of horses, cows, carriage driving, and kitchen garden. Can be seen for two days, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 15 Monroe-st. Has four years' reference.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, sober, industrious, single Protestant Scotchman, who is a first-class gardener, having more than 12 years' experience in every department of the trade; is, therefore, competent to give entire satisfaction to his employer, and has also great experience in the care and management of horses; the most satisfactory recommendations given. Address W., Gardener, Box 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, family small; is a thorough, practical man in all the branches of his profession; no objection to take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden; can produce unquestionable testimonials as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address A. J., for 3 days, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, who comes well recommended for capability, sobriety, honesty, and diligence in the discharge of his duty, a situation as gardener; has a general knowledge of farming, and is willing to take an interest in his employer. Address S. W. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, or No. 15 John-st., care of James M. Thorburn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a thorough practical man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; has had long and successful practice in the growth of stove green-house plants, vines under glass and out doors, raising of vegetables, laying out of grounds, management of flower gardens, &c. City and other references given, if necessary. Address P. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class country seat, including under glass and general out-door gardening; understands the care of horses and stock; is sober and perfectly willing, and can produce the best recommendations from present and previous employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office. Call for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, laying out walks and new grounds, planting trees, is a good grape grower, can make good hot-beds, understands all out-door flowers; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man, may address N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, who is willing to devote his whole time to the interests of his employer; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long practical experience in every department of the business; is a first-class grape grower; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from his last employer, where he has lived several years. Address T. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single Englishman; is competent of his business in all its branches; has no objection to taking care of a horse and carriage. Address, for two days, W. D. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business—green-houses, fruit, vegetables, &c.; has the best of reference. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as gardener; best of recommendations given; speaks German. Apply at No. 534 Pearl-st., between Elm and Centre-sts., to Mr. FRED'K ALBERTS.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a German man and wife; he understands gardening and the care of horses, also farming; she is a good cook; they will both live in the family or by themselves; both willing to make themselves useful, and have good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A married man, without incumbrance, wants a situation as first-class vegetable gardener, or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address W. C., for two days. Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man, as gardener or coachman; has no family; understands the management of fruits, flower and vegetable gardens; also greenhouse plants and cold graperies; is a good coachman, and careful driver; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; has the best of City references as to capability. Address F. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, steady man who perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place. Address, this week, to J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER AND FOREMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man as gardener and foreman; he thoroughly understands his business, green-house, graperies, vegetables, and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference; Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A PROTestant man wants a situation as good vegetable gardener, and also understands the growing of grapes. Has been nine years with his former employer. Has a wife and one child. Address, S. T. GARDENER, care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young man having over six years' experience in the trade, as hardware clerk; has got good references. Address B. J., Station E, New-York Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in the City or country, by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for E. G., will be punctually attended to for two days, at the apothecary's, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man, as waiter in a hotel; would prefer the country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce the best references. Address J. O. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman, as first-class waiter in a private family. Has the best of testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply to Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av.

A GERMAN MAN AND HIS WIFE.—A Protestant German man and his wife desire situations; he is a first-rate plain gardener and farmer, also an excellent hand over horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; she is a very good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate laundress; both have the best of references. Call or address GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN from the Commercial College, as assistant book-keeper, clerk or paymaster's clerk, or clerk on an ocean steamer, or in any business where he can make himself useful; wages no object. Address T. T. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN—Containing 68 acres of good land, dwelling and out-buildings, all in good order, within 2½ miles of the dépôt. Price $5,000. Also, farm with 51 acres. Price $5,500; and one with 64 acres, good buildings, fine orchard. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

FARM WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED American farmer, to lease a good farm to work on shares; can give good reference as to capacity, integrity, good habits, &c. Address FARMER, care of F. C. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, ABOUT 18 years of age, who understands plowing, to work on a small place near the City, and to drive and take care of horses; one used to such work may find a good place. Address FARMER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 12 TO 18 years old, healthy, strong, honest, residing with his parents, and near place of business. None other need apply. CASWELL, MACK & CO., 5th-av. Hotel.

A CLERK.—STATIONER'S CLERK WANTED.—Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,153 New York Post-office, stating experience and salary required.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED ENtry Clerk in a silk jobbing house. Address Box No. 1,008 Post-office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a coachman and groom to go a few miles from New-York. None but a first-rate groom will answer. Call at No. 405 Broadway, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

A FARMER AND WIFE.—WANTED, A farmer and wife, without children, upon a farm three miles from Washington City, D. C. The man to be acquainted with all farm work, sober and industrious. The woman to cook, wash and housework for a family of two. Scotch preferred. Address A. D., Post-office, Bladensburgh, Md.

A FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a single man of steady and industrious habits, and one who understands his business and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 275 Spring-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTant single man, competent to take charge of a garden, horse, cow, &c., and make himself useful on a place near the City. A good, steady home for a steady, industrious, reliable man; wages $12. Call at 121 West 22d-st. (basement) between 10 and 2 o'clock, next Saturday. No one who uses liquor or profane language need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent nurse and seamstress; one accustomed to the care of children. Must be a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference required. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO WORK ON A machine. She must have her own machine. The lady is wanted for a private party, and she must be a good operater and know how to handle the machine readily. Address, stating terms, UNIONIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

YOUTH WANTED.—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest; accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST—NONE BUT A good writer, of strictly temperate habits and good references, need apply. Address CONVEYANCER, Wall-st., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, with specimen of writing, reference and address.

WANTED—A MAN AS CUTTER AND SALESman in a shoe store; unexceptionable reference as to capability will be required. Inquire at No. 813 Broadway. S. CANTRELL.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHly acquainted with the business, and possessed of the most satisfactory reference. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 291 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price $5,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL HOUSE AND LOT, No. 165 West 33d-st.; house is three-story and high basement, and marble mantels and wash-basins, water-closets, bath, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, gas, under-cellar; house 20x52, newly painted, all in complete order. Price $5,100; $6,000 can remain permanently on mortgage. Inquire of J. G. HANSON, No. 336½ Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, first-class dwelling-house, 40x40, piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath, closet, water, &c.; stable fronting on Vanderbilt-av.; garden has abundance of fruit—peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, and ornamental trees. Apply on the premises, at third house southwest of Clinton-av. from Myrtle-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; first house in 55th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of those new two-story high basement brick houses on Rodney-st., near Lee-av.; heavy brown-stone stoop and window-trimmings; fitted up with range, water and gas. Will be sold low to a cash customer. Apply to WM. LAMB, No. 39 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, high stoop, brown-stone trimmings, 20 by 42 feet, No. 222 West 22d-st.; finished in the best manner throughout, with all modern improvements. Price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown stone house, of full width and 65 feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and basement house No. 111 East 21st-st., south side. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., third floor, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—POSsession immediately, the elegantly furnished cottage-house at Westport, Connecticut, opposite the residence of the late Hon. R. H. Winlow. This is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York, the Village of Westport being proverbially healthy and free from mosquitoes. The house contains, on the first floor, a large parlor, library and dining-room. On the second floor there are five rooms, with bath-room, water-closets, &c., and large, airy bed-rooms, with nursery on the third floor. There are about 3½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fine shade and fruit trees, and a good garden; carriage-house, stables, henery and vegetable-cellar; the whole replete with every convenience for a genteel family. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the promises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SIX MONTHS, a furnished house, with about one acre in garden and lawn, carriage house, pleasant location, near the dépôt. Also, several houses to let for the year at a low rent. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. dépôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LAFAYette-av., Brooklyn, for the board of a lady and two children. A permanent tenant only wanted. Address, with references, Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., A cottage on Main-st., for a few months, to a small family. Address B. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THREE acres of ground, at Orange, N. J. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.: 3-story, high-stoop. Rent $75 a month. Unfurnished, $800 a year.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COUNTRY residence, containing from 9 to 11 rooms, with from 3 to 5 acres ground in good cultivation, with plenty of fruit and shade-trees, &c. Must be convenient to City by either cars or steamboat. Address Box No. 2,262 Post-office, New-York, stating full particulars.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished house in the country, distant ten or twenty miles from New-York; will be hired for a longer period than twelve months, if satisfactory. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., W. F., Box No. 211 Post-office.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED—IN THE vicinity of 5th-av., for a family of four adults. Address, stating lowest rent, exact location and at what hour the house may be seen, Mr. S., Box No. 3,674 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE COUNTRY SEAT of the subscriber, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine, ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees, in full bearing, a hot-house stocked with plants, and an ice-house filled, a laundry building with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out-buildings. The garden is large and now prepared for seeding. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to RYAM K. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Yonkers, a first-class house and three acres of ground, located on the bank of the Hudson River, three-eighths of a mile south of the dépôt. House 35 feet square, hall through centre, 14 rooms, cupola, and plenty of pantry and closet room; gas and gas fixtures throughout; piazza on front and at sides; stationary wash-tubs, pump and range in the kitchen; dumb waiter, store room, excellent furnaces, &c.; good stable, carriage-house, well, cistern, pumps, &c.; grounds and garden in fine order; fruit trees, shade trees and shrubbery in abundance. Inquire of L. UNDERHILL, No 297 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A COTTAGE house, barn and stables, half an acre of land, with large and small fruits, in Hudson County, N. J., one mile from Newark, adjoining the Watkins hotel property; free from all incumbrance. For further description, call on, or address LEWIS M. THOMPSON, No. 71 Courtlandt-st., 20th inst., or on the premises, 21st and 22d, and if not sold will be for rent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT residence at Stamford, Conn., situated on high ground on Atlantic-st., and five minutes from dépôt, with about 4½ acres land, commanding a fine view of Long Island and the Sound; house is 55 by 90, with bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., &c.; heated by Baker & Smith's apparatus; grapery, and all necessary outhouses; will exchange for a first-class house in this City; price $50,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH 10 ROOMS, in Eltona, 1½ miles above Harlem, with stable, both furnished; horse, sleigh and carriages in stable; plenty of shade, plenty of fruit, with one acre of ground; only 20 minutes from New-York by railroad; fare 8 cents; possession now or May 1. Address by letter, or call on F. H. NASH, at F. H. Chamber's, No. 8 Bible House.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—The large and commodious cottage dwelling-house, with the usual modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., containing from 12 to 15 rooms. The lot is 77x200 feet, with a great variety of shrubbery, flowers and fruits; situate No. 221 High-st., in Newark, N. J. For particulars, inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—SITUATED AT Rye Neck, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound, consisting of dwelling house, barns, stables, &c., 14 acres of land, good kitchen, garden, fruit, &c. Access by steamboat and by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH GARden, lawn, coach-house, orchard, and about six acres of land; 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings, and 3½ miles from Yonkers station. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET, IN RYE—A DOUBLE HOUSE, PARTly furnished, containing ten large bedrooms, two parlors, dining-room, library, &c., &c. There is a large garden, fruit orchard, and either four or ten acres of land, as may be desired. The location is perfectly healthy, commanding an extensive view of the Sound. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—IN THE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, for a term of two years, a large two-story wooden house, either furnished or unfurnished, with large garden amply stocked with choice fruit trees. Apply to G. H. GOUNDIE, Bethlehem, Pa., or to P. E. LOCKWOOD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one-half mile from dépôt, a large, double house, with 2½ acres, handsomely situated and well shaded; good garden and plenty of fruits; carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FENK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Flushing, Long Island, located on one of the most delightful streets, commanding a fine view of the bay and river; good garden; place well stocked with fruit trees. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE and about 3 acres of land foot of 76th-st. and East River. The house is large and very convenient, and the location very desirable; surrounded by shade and fruit trees. There is a stable on the premises. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE brick house with all the modern improvements, fourteen rooms and under cellar, good garden and carriage-house; plot 101 feet by 209 deep, near to dépôt. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 239 Broadway, entrance No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVed City property, a country seat of five acres, modern house, well improved grounds, fine view of the Sound, half a mile from dépôt, 18 miles from New-York City by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1¼ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits; the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—TO LET, AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a cottage, with ½ acre of ground, containing fourteen rooms, surrounded by woods, with good spring water, cistern, stable, &c.; 15 minutes by plank sidewalk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Rent only $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

TO LET, IN YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for the Summer months or for the year, a large house, with good grounds, very pleasantly situated, near the landings and Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a comfortable cottage, very pleasantly situated within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Building, Hanover-st.

TO RENT AT CHATHAM, NEW-JERSEY—A neat, convenient house and grounds, convenient to the dépôt, well adapted to persons doing business in the City. For terms, apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A HOUSE, BARN AND OTHER OUT-HOUSES, (new,) with two acres front land, beautifully located in New-Canaan, Conn.; cost $3,800; offered for less than $3,000; eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—piano rooms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer months or for a year, situated at New-Brighton, Clifton and Factoryville, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LARGE AND small houses in the village of Astoria. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, office near steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., house, barn and four acres of land, including garden of one acre, well stocked with a variety of fruits, &c. Inquire of JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAUBAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO let, the extensively-known "Bergen Heights Water-Cure" buildings, situated in Hudson City, N. J., about one mile from the Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries, containing about fifty rooms, with modern improvements. The location is high and healthy, overlooking the City, the Bay and Harbor of New-York; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and supplied with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees. Will be let either furnished or unfurnished. Also, to let, in the immediate neighborhood, one large and handsomely-furnished residence, furnished throughout, together with four other comfortable cottages nearly adjoining—rent varying from $200 to $[illegible] per annum—all of which are most desirably located. To good and responsible tenants, the above premises will be let very reasonable. For information, apply at the residence corner of Beacon and Palisades avs., or address A. COLLERD, Hudson City Post-office, N. J. Cars and omnibuses pass the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Tubby Hook.—A residence with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout the house, gas, furnace, etc., situated at Tubby Hook, commanding a full view of the Hudson River; house brick walls, 46x44 feet; fully shaded by forest trees; 100 feet of piazza; good garden, with variety of fruit, and about 4 acres of ground; stable, carriage-house, etc. A first-class residence in every respect, and very accessible to New-York by drive and Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook dépôt, Hudson River Railroad. The house is large, built of brick and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, water, &c.; an excellent stable, carriage-house and coachman's dwelling, with four acres of land, highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Possession immediately, if desired. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of [illegible] BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 148 [illegible]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT STORE NO. 67[illegible] Broadway, adjoining the main entrance of the Lafarge House; size of store about 25x85 feet, with two splendid show windows attached; one of the best locations on Broadway, and suitable for a jewelry or gentleman's furnishing store, or any other genteel business. Will be let at a reasonable rent if called for immediately. For further particulars, apply at No. 421½ Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 31 Maiden-lane. It is a very desirable location for jewelers, watch dealers or importers, and can be divided into two large-size offices, if desired. As the subscribers are about to remove, it would be rented at a very reasonable rate, and possession may be had about the middle of April, if desired. Apply on the premises, to
J. W. GREENE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 7[illegible] Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. [illegible] Fulton-st., near Greenwich. Also, the country seat belonging to the late J. P. Brown, at Port Richmond, S. I.; good house, large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres of land, opposite a park, within five minutes' walk of two ferries to New-York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South [illegible]-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED OAK Hall Clothing Store, (Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st., extending through to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st.,) covering four lots, and having an entrance on the two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in the City. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—NOS. 268 AND 270 4TH-AV., NEAR 21st-st., rent, $400; No. 66 West 42d-st., $350; No. 71[illegible] 6th-av., $350. These houses have all the modern improvements. Drug store, No. 717 6th-av., rent $[illegible]. Apply to J. ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 4[illegible] Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 137 West 37th-st., in complete order. Also the houses No. 35 West 41st-st. and No. 70 West 37th-st., in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $[illegible] per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-BASEMENT house, No. 189 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., replete with all modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire of WASHINTON SMITH, No. 261 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements—gas, water, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. F. BABBITT, No. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, No. 100 East 21st-st.; also, rooms with steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. [illegible] Platt-st., the best and deepest store in the street, with private office and some fixtures for hardware business; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 23 BEEKMAN-ST.; ALso to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

LIGHT ROOMS, STEADY STEAM POWER to let, on Fulton and Gold sts.; also, large basement, suitable for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—HALF OF HOUSE NO. 300 EAST 18TH-st., (No. 19 Phelps-place,) between 1st and 2d avs., to a small family only.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 330 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 2 Wall-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a six-horse power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 28th of March,
At Matteawan, Fishkill, N. Y.,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of MILL GEARING, PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS, Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.

—ALSO—

Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
Terms made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Roux & Meeks,
BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top, ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette-table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-à-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c; also a number of fine engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren sts.
Large and attractive sale of
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Paris Neck Ties, Youths' Clothing, &c.
Also, Silks, Merinos, Dress Goods.
Linens, Embroideries.
Domestics, Cloths, Cassimeres.
Vestings, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Clinton-place (8th-st.)—Valuable house, No. 76.
East Houston-st., No. 45—House and lot near Mulberry-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE, EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 19th, THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcotte & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, J. Herter, Pottier & Stymus, A. Vrede, H. Stoney, Launt & Kimbell, J. Meeks & Son, J. Dessoir, J. H. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses, rosewood oiled, black walnut rich parlor suites, covered and uncovered, in various styles; walnut, inlaid with marble, bookcases, do. etageres elaborately carved, dressing bureaus in every style, dining room in oak and walnut, library do. and black walnut fancy chairs, secretaries and bookcases, centre tables in every style, all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, china and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be examined until the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany extension dining tables, with mahogany leaves and case; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; do. marble-top washstands and dressing bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, lace window curtains, brocatel do., gilt cornices, rosewood, marble-top centre and side tables; mahogany clock, carved rosewood sewing chairs, parlor do., rosewood, marble-top etagere; mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs in hair cloth, mahogany reclining chairs, rosewood pier tables. Also, a large assortment of crockery ware, toilet sets, dining-room furniture, &c. Also, 17 kegs of emery, barrel of paint, with other articles, to be sold without reserve, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Gallery over the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of oil paintings and engravings, embracing Madonna, by Alonzo Cano Carlo Maratti, school of Guido; 2 very antique and curious pictures, supposed to be by Albert Durer; painting of War, by Luca Giordano; Velasquez, Lanfranco Andrea del Sarto—(commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, by Saurin, in 5 vols;) together with the works of W. M. Brown, Fielding, Ruggles, Page, Beaulieu, Talbot, Le Moine, Hale, and Otter Butterworth. Also, very fine engravings and lithographs.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at auction in this City, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture, en suite; also, bookcases, buffets, extension dining tables, secretaries, centre and fancy tables, and most articles required to furnish a first-class house. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, one case containing about 5,000 articles gilders' and grainers' brushes, being balance of stock of one of the largest City importers. It embraces brushes of the most desirable descriptions, in great variety, all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN TUG-BOAT EMILY will be sold at public auction, on her own dock, at Barge Office Dock, foot of Whitehall-st., East River, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. She is now regularly towing in this harbor, and can be examined by application to Capt. TITUS, on board. For description, as to size, age, power, &c., apply to A. FINLEY, Esq., No. 45 William-st., up stairs. Terms on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, the large and valuable stock of watches, jewlery, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office-furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Steven H. Palmer. Catalogues at the sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7 o'clock, private library of valuable standard works, including many choice and scarce books, and a large variety of miscellaneous literature, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of I. SOLOMON & BRO., at No. 164 Chatham-st., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. ISAAC SOLOMON will attend to all business relating to the late firm.
ISAAC SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ABRAHAM SOLOMON and ISAAC WIDER have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of A. SOLOMON & CO., and will continue the boot and shoe business at the old stand, No. 164 Chatham-square. ABRAHAM SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. ISAAC WIDER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HOOK, SKIRMER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by J. D. W. HOOK, at No. 52 Walker-st., who is authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.
JOHN D. W. HOOK,
SAMUEL S. SKIRMER,
WILLIAM B. HOOK,
ROBERT W. STAMPER.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BAILEY & HUNTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDMUND B. BAILEY,
MARCH 20, 1862. JAMES H. HUNTING.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE.—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30
TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.
COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF CITY OF Covington, issued to Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of America.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
Alfred Edwards,
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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLICITY WITHOUT COST.—PHOTOgraphers and manufacturers who desire to be enrolled in the Universal Catalogue of the International Photograph Office, (*Comptoir International des Photographes,*) are requested to send their name and address, prepaid, to our agent, MR. EDMOND POTONIE, New-York, No. 556 Broadway; London, No. 20 Red Lion-square; Paris, Vincennes 25 Rue des Carrieres; Berlin, 33 Französische-str.; Lisbon, 118 Rua Augusta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM-ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. McMANUS, ROBERT McGINNIS, MICHAEL FALIHEE, } Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, JAMES WOODS, PATRICK T. CARNEY, } Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.
WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats. Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.

Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, perfectly sound and in good condition; also a close carriage, built for an elderly person, and lately put in complete repair; also a light open carriage. The above, together with the harness, will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply at No. 27 Sands-st., Brooklyn, where they can be seen, or to H. G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, (TO SELL again,) a splendid pair of coach horses, for a gentleman's family; they must be very stylish, sound, without fault, and not over six or seven years old. Address LIVERY STABLE, Box No. 896 New-York Post-office, with full particulars.

SADDLE HORSE—WANTED, A GOOD HORSE, broken to both saddle and harness, kind, afraid of nothing, and a free traveler. Address Box No. 4707, New-York Post-office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
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PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS.
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION,
IMPOTENCY,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,
TIC DOLOREAUX,
ST. VITUS DANCE,
LANGUOR,
LASSITUDE,
HEADACHE,
And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SURE CURE.—YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONtracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures in a few hours the very worst case. You can rely on this. It contains no poisonous drugs to sicken you, and is a sure cure; never fails. Can be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA—MARTHA.
Ticket offices open to-day at the Academy, Sibell's and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where seats can be secured for this (Friday's) Opera night and to-morrow (Saturday's).
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, March 21,
will be produced Flotow's chef-d'œuvre
MARTHA.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her admirable rôle as Lady Henrietta.
Mme. Strakosch..........Nancy | Brignoli..........Lionel
Susini..........Plunkett | Barili..........Tristan
Musical Director and Conductor..........Carl Anschutz
This favorite opera will, like the preceding, be produced with new scenic effects, and with the assistance of
SENORITA CUBAS,
Signor XIMENES and a full Corps de Ballet, in the Market scenes. TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) a Grand Gala Matinee.
MASANIELLO.
MME. DE LUSSAN'S début next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE MASANIELLO.
SATURDAY,
March 22, at 1, doors open at 12. Admission to all parts of the Academy, $1.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-street.
On this occasion will be produced Auber's chef-d'œuvre,
MASANIELLO,
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICCI,
with the same cast and mise en scene as on last evening.
The house on this occasion will be illuminated as on last evening.
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear for the last time in the great rôle of Fenella, the
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICCI.
Miss Hinkley..........Elvira | Brignoli..........Masaniello
Susini.....Pietro | Barili.....Bonello | Rubio..........Alfonso
In the market scene a GRAND BALLET by
SENORITA CUBAS, SENOR XIMENES,
and the Corps de Ballet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND—SECOND CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.
Assisted by MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
HERR OTTO SPINDLER,
Messrs. F. R. DIETZ, FRITZ WASHAUSEN and WM. SAUL.
Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the music-stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, (successors to C. Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway; and Messrs. Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway.

☞ The first row of boxes in the First Circle only will be reserved, and may be secured at the music-store of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN.
MISS FANNY BROWNE
begs to announce to her friends and the public that her
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York has been fixed for THIS EVENING, Friday, the 21st.
On this occasion
MATILDA HERON,
with that generosity which is her brightest characteristic, and which is ever the most beautiful accompaniment of genius, has yielded up a night of her engagement, and tendered her and her successful new play. She will appear on this evening in her great rôle of
FLORENCE UPPERTON,
in the
BELLE OF THE SEASON.
Alice..........Miss Fanny Browne
After which will be presented
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Bob Nettles..........Miss Fanny Browne

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY,
Will be performed (second time here) the standard Comedy, in five acts, by Sheridan Knowles, author of the "Hunchback" and the "Wife," entitled the
LOVE CHASE.
Wildrake..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove..........Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth (friend to Wildrake)..........Mr. Reynolds
Humphries..........Mr. Browne
Neville..........Mr. Parkes
Lash (Wildrake's groom)..........Mr. Parsloe
Constance (daughter to Sir William)..........Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green..........Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia..........Miss Madeline Henriques
SATURDAY—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 21,
MRS. JOHN WOOD. MR. J. COLLINS.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs..........Mr. J. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER.....with songs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
TEDDY THE TYLER.
Teddy..........Mr. J. COLLINS
With the songs of "The Low-Back'd Car," "The Sprig of Shillalagh," with a new version on the Irish Brigade, and "Paddy McGee," with new verses written expressly for this occasion.

MARY PROVOST THEATRE.
(Late Wallack's,) No. 485 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.
BENEFIT OF
J. WILKES BOOTH.
Shakespeare's great Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard..........MR. J. WILKES BOOTH.
Box Book now open.

DEBUT OF
MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
the young orator, only six years of age, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 21, 1862. He will be assisted by his teacher, J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution. Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST CHANCE.—TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.—Closing of the great Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. In order to afford space for the next annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the entire collection of the great Dusseldorf paintings will be withdrawn from exhibition after Saturday, March 22, up to which date they will remain on view, day and evening, affording all the last opportunity to see them. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.—A partner wanted, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join the subscriber, who has a small capital, and has had twenty years' experience in the above business. Address WHITMORE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER JANE and West sts., 88x225 feet, long established, properly fitted up, and doing a large business. It would also answer well for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

$2,000.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a clothing-store for sale in Fulton-st. Stock new; rent of store low; a good opportunity for a person with small capital to make money; fully engaged in other business the reason for selling. Address CLOTHIER, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

AID TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.

Recent movements have much reduced the reserve stock of supplies at the dépôts of the Commission, and at the present rate of issue they will soon be exhausted. It is, therefore, necessary to ask that renewed and increased contributions should be made, especially of the articles enumerated below.

Waste will be avoided by sending, in all cases, to the nearest dépôt of the Commission. All requests for supplies made to local societies or individuals should be referred to the Associate Secretary of the Commission nearest the point of demand, who will be able to meet them more promptly, and at less expense, than they can be met from other sources.

The Commission is in want of funds.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Associate Secretaries of the Commission, to whom all applications for supplies should be made:
Atlantic District—Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, Post-office address, Washington, D. C.
Central District—Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.
Western District—Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, St. Louis, Mo.

Dépôts, to the nearest of which supplies should be sent, by contributing societies and individuals, and where they will be assorted and transhipped according to the varying demands for different articles of the various columns and fleets of the army and navy:
NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Summer-st., Boston.
WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 814 Broadway, New-York.
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 1,235 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Custom-house, Baltimore.
DEPOT OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F-st., Washington, D. C.
SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.
CINCINNATI BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
COLUMBUS BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Columbus, Ohio.
INDIANA BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 41 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
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Distributing dépôts are also established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; Ship Island, Mississippi; St. Louis, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee.

ARTICLES MOST NEEDED:
Woolen Shirts.
Bed-ticks, 3 feet by 7.
Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Hospital Drawers, (muslin.)
Slippers.
Lint and Bandages.
Jellies.

ARTICLES NOT WANTED:
Quilts.
Pillow-cases.
Canton Flannel Underclothing.
Pillows and Cushions.
Preserves.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, March 21, 1862.
TWO DAYS MORE.
TWO DAYS MORE.
Of those magnificent attractions, the like of which have never been seen on the face of the globe, including
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
the smallest human being of his age ever known. He sings patriotic and comic songs, dances the schottische and "Sailor's Hornpipe," and gives the celebrated GRECIAN STATUES.
THE LIVING HIPPOTAMUS,
The great Behemoth of olden times, from the River Nile.
THE LIVING WHALE,
From the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY!
From the Wilds of Africa—a marvellous Nondescript.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR,
the largest ever captured alive; weighs near [illegible]
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, [illegible] ING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, [illegible]
AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful Living Fish, and near a Million other Curiosities.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., daily.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly..........Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady..........[illegible]
The Macarthy..........[illegible]

LECTURES.

AGASSIZ LECTURES.
A Course of Six
POPULAR LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY, WILL BE DELIVERED BY
PROF. AGASSIZ, AT IRVING HALL,
On the EVENINGS of MONDAY, Feb. 17 and [illegible] and FRIDAY, March 7, 14, 21 and 28, at [illegible]
Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

RICHARD O'GORMAN
Will deliver his celebrated Lecture on
OLIVER GOLDSMITH,
Before the Catholic Library Association,
At Irving Hall,
On MONDAY, March 24.
Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at all the bookstores, of the Sextons of the Catholic churches, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, OF steady habits, who is employed in a commercial house, desires to obtain a home in an American family, where a few hours (in the evening) devoted to instruction in the French and German languages, would be received in compensation or part payment for his board. Is willing to conform to the rules of a Christian family. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL educated, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, desires a situation as governess in a respectable private family. In addition to the French and Spanish languages, she is qualified to teach the usual English branches and the rudiments of music. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED, WISHES an engagement in a school or family, to teach English, French and music, or can superintend a household, and take charge of a family of children; or as companion or housekeeper; unexceptionable references. Address E. H., No. 206 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITuation as daily governess, where she can instruct children in the English branches and music. Having a moderate income, she would render her services for a small compensation. References given and required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SCHOOL OR family, by a lady who has recently filled with success the position of Assistant Principal in a large English and French school, where the latter language only was spoken. The highest references given. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a reëngagement as resident governess; her course includes instruction in the English branches, music, French, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin. Address O. M., Springfield, Mass.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, wishes to take three or four children to board and educate. Particular attention paid to their health. Address EDUCATION, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady wishes a situation as visiting governess. Music lessons $6 a quarter. High references. Address TEACHER, No. 436 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A good home, as compensation for lessons in French and on the Piano-forte. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF French and the piano, wishes for a situation in a school or private family. Address H. W., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as teacher in a public school; has had three years' experience; good reference given; terms moderate. Address J. J., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Young ladies will here find superior advantages for learning, comfort and health. Eighty-five miles by rail from New-York. Summer session commences April 16 and continues twenty weeks. For circulars address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. Spring Term opens March 28. For particulars, call on Prof. T. R. WHITE, A. B., No. [illegible] son-place, near 8th-st.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS.—WILSON'S Patent Cut, at prices to suit the times, and of very superior quality, cut from very choice woods; also, black walnut, maple and birch veneers. The trade respectfully invited to call. S. B. WILSON,
No. 189 Goerck-st., corner [illegible]

WM. WIESE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, CONtinues to give instruction in singing, piano, violin and flute, at his residence, No. 161 West [illegible]-st., or that of his pupils. Lessons given to gentlemen after business hours, if desired.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

A NEW PATENT FOUNTAIN INKSTAND—More simple and more convenient than any [illegible] of fountain inkstand yet offered to the public, (made complete by two movements of the glass manufacturer.) Will keep the ink protected as in the bottle; prevents all waste; can be cleaned as easily as a cup, and furnished at from 25c. to the most elegant and highest cost. The only inkstand yet invented not possible to get out of order. In order to introduce them, a State right or two, or part interest, will be sold. Address DYER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held next SATURDAY EVENING, (22d inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. THOS. F. HARRISON, Esq., Principal of Grammar School No. 41, will read a paper on "Physical and Natural Science in our Common Schools." Teachers and friends of education are invited to attend.
By order ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

REWARD OF MERIT.—A PLEASANT LITtle incident, in busy life, transpired quite recently, by way of compliment to a devoted husband, in the shape of a highly-valuable and solid present to his faithful and trusting wife. One of the green spots of earth to its weary pilgrims is that upon which is found a spontaneous flow of the better feelings of the human heart towards a fellow-man—in the expression of sentiments of kindness and good-will. Our old friend, Mr. S. W. [illegible], so long and so favorably known as an efficient, obliging and, above all, unusually safe Conductor of the Long Island Railroad, on arriving at his home—Syosset—a few days ago, had the satisfaction of finding with Mrs. C. a box filled with elegant silver table ware, accompanied by a few lines, asking her acceptance of it, as a testimony of esteem to her husband, signed by sixty-six gentlemen, patrons of the road.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Troops Called for in South Carolina.

Rules and Penalties Threatened by Gov. Pickens.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE REBEL RAG.

Castigation of the Charleston Press on Jeff. Davis.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. PICKENS, CALLING FOR TROOPS, AND THREATENING CONSCRIPTION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEADQUARTERS, March 5, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States, [illegible] Secretary of War, has called on me, as [illegible] South Carolina, to furnish five more [illegible] for and during the war.

[illegible] this requisition, I do hereby call [illegible] volunteers, individually [illegible] companies now formed, of not [illegible] to each company, and [illegible] the principles laid down [illegible] of the Council, hereto attached. [illegible] be made in writing to the [illegible] in Columbia. These vol[illegible] will be formed into compan[illegible] the officers to be appointed by [illegible] and Council.

[illegible] of War, in his requisition, says that [illegible] soldier will receive a bounty of $50 when the [illegible] or company is mustered into service, and [illegible] be allowed transportation from his home to the [illegible] rendezvous," and will also be clothed, sup[illegible] and armed at the expense of the Confederate [illegible]. [illegible] liable to duty will be allowed to en[illegible] company now in service for any term [illegible] than the war, until this requisition for five in[illegible] regiments be complied with. *If these regiments* [illegible] *formed by volunteers, by the 20th instant, then a* [illegible] *will be made to meet the balance of the requi*[illegible] [illegible] principles which will be announced in [illegible] orders of detail, issued by the Chief of the Military Department, in conjunction with the Adjutant and Inspector-General.

I need not make an appeal to the people to meet [illegible] requisition. The country is in danger. We have met with reverses. There is no alternative. We must fight for our homes and our altars. No people were ever free unless they are willing to march through the perils of severe conflict and battle. This State was the cradle of the revolution. Let her sons [illegible] hang out their battle flags from every home. Let [illegible] the State one intrenched camp, and if we [illegible] fall, let every freeman find, at least, a soldier's [illegible]. Let all come to their country's call. If we [illegible] brave and true there is no permanent danger. [illegible] difficulty and peril, independence itself would not be valued. No people were ever free without dangers and struggles. Our true safety is to [illegible] every danger with more indomitable courage, and to rise higher with any and every disaster. In the war of our first Revolution South Carolina passed through far more desperate trials. Under the guide [illegible] God of Battles, we must rise to our destiny, and [illegible] our very defeats gather renewed strength in the defence of our firesides and of our homes.

[illegible] under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this, the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the State of South Carolina the eighty-sixth.

F. W. PICKENS.

Resolved, by the Governor and Council, That, in view [illegible] the recent requisition for troops for the war by the Confederate Government, no person not now under [illegible], subject to military duty in South Carolina, shall be permitted to enter Confederate service for a [illegible] time than for the war.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Military Department, together with the Adjutant-General, *proceed at once to devise a scheme by which all the arms-bearing white male inhabitants of South Carolina*, between the ages of 18 and 45, *shall be enrolled*, as well those now in service for a less period than the war, as those not in service, from which roll the troops raised shall be drafted, by lot, *except such volunteers as shall come in as hereinafter provided.*

Resolved, That individual volunteers, for infantry service, will be received until the 20th of March inst., who shall be organized into companies, battalions and regiments—all officers to be appointed and assigned by the Governor and Council, and the troops so organized shall be mustered immediately into Confederate service.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Secretary.

March 6.

THE REBELS WITHOUT A FLAG.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 6.

There is no mistaking the very general dissatisfaction existing with the "Stars and Bars," adopted in the early stage of this revolution by the Provisional Congress, as the Confederate ensign. A cognate variation of the United States flag, similar in ideas, pattern and color, squinting strongly at "reorganization," and undistinguishable at a distance by sea or land, it is united neither to the taste for national independence, the sectional feelings, nor the practical uses of the Southern standard. Congress itself, stimulated, we presume, by the action of the army of the Potomac, at its last session took the matter again in hand. The Committee sat and reported a flag, which has been erroneously published as *adopted* by Congress—red field and blue union, decked with four white stars, intended to imitate the four corners of a St. Andrew's Cross. We are informed that this flag was not adopted, or any other; but that the body having shown a preference for another ensign, transferred the whole subject over to the new Congress, now in session. Our readers may have noticed among the Committees of the new House of Representatives, one "on the Flag and Seal." The matter is, therefore, open for determination.

Four different flags have been proposed.

The first is that for which the Provisional Congress indicated a preference, without adopting it. Although handsomer than the "Stars and Bars," and unlike any other standard, it has a look of singularity of design which we do not fancy.

The second is the Battle Flag of the Army of the Potomac, adopted by Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, to avoid mistakes of troops in future. Though rich and handsome, it is objectionable to some religious denominations—the Israelites, if not the Roman Catholics—in a country in which Church and State are separated. It, therefore, is not likely to be chosen.

The third is unique and handsome. The division is similar to that of the old Knight Templars flag, but the colors and centre are different.

The sun, with a ray for each State, dispenses with the borrowed stars, while emblematic of latitude of our country, source of our agricultural wealth, and also of the warmth and geniality of Southern character.

The fourth and last is a flag of peculiar dignity and simplicity.

The Mercury here gives a fearful and wonderful sketch of a flag, consisting of two right-angled triangles and an immense *black bar sinister*, and thus continues:

It is altogether unlike the ensign of any other nation, *and especially unlike that of the Yankee nation.* Those that imagine that a flag should be symbolical, will find in the colors of this one—white and black—an obvious significance. *Such a standard would typify our faith in the "peculiar institution," and be an enduring mark of our resolve to retain that institution while we exist as an independent people.* For maritime uses this proposed flag, although it discards the everlasting Yankee stars and the worn-out combinations of "red, white and blue," would be distinguishable at as great distance as any other that can be devised.

REBEL DISSATISFACTION WITH JEFF. DAVIS—THE CARGO OF THE NASHVILLE, &c.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, March 3.

Shall the cause fall because Mr. DAVIS is incompetent? The people of the Confederacy must answer this plain question at once, or they are lost. Tennessee, under SYDNEY JOHNSON, is likely to be lost. Mr. DAVIS retains him. VAN DORN writes that Missouri must be abandoned unless the claims of PRICE are recognized. Mr. DAVIS will not send in his nomination. A change in the Cabinet is demanded instantly to restore public confidence. Mr. DAVIS is motionless as a clod. *Buell's proclamation to the people of Nashville has disposed the young men, already dissatisfied with Johnson, to lay down their arms*, and paved the way to the campaign of invasion in the Mississippi Valley. *Mr. Davis remains as cold as ice.* The people must know, and feel and be felt. The Government must be made to move.

The arrest of BOTTS & Co. and the proclamation of martial law, has stirred up the city in a measure. BOTTS has kept his house ever since the State seceded, and there openly and violently sustained LINCOLN in all of his usurpations. STEARNS, the distiller, and [illegible], the butcher, are said to have plotted.

The whisky sellers are much disgruntled. The close of their shops puts not less than 500 able men upon the parish—excellent stuff "to fill up" the army. If we include all the barkeepers and attaches, the list will be swollen to 1,500.

PEGRAM, the bold commander of the *Nashville*, is an uncle of Col. PEGRAM, who was captured at Rich Mountain. He is a fine-looking man of 45 or 50, a sincere Christian, gentle as a woman, cool and intrepid as it is possible for a man to be. His daring attack upon the piratical junks, during the British war with China, procured for him a gold medal from the Queen, and other high testimonials, and accounts, in great part, for the cordial attentions he received lately in England. He brings postage stamps, treasury notes, and a very full supply of powder for the two 6-pounder rifles which the *Nashville* mounts.

The *Merrimac*, when last heard from, was taking in her powder and provisions for six months. It is pretty well settled that the army at Manassas is to fall back. A part of HOLMES' Brigade will be sent to Tennessee.

DAVIS' MESSAGE CRITICISED.

From the Mercury, March 6.

Our readers have already noticed the imputations cast by President DAVIS, in his Message, upon the Provisional Congress, by the plain insinuation that the required appropriations had not been made for the creation of a navy, and that the present deficiency of troops was caused by the early legislation of Congress. The corrections of these charges and the vindication of the Provisional Congress from all blame, by Messrs. CONRAD and MILES, the Chairman of the Naval and Military Committees, have been briefly published in the abstracts of Congressional proceedings. These incidents, and the necessity of such explanations, form a fitting commentary upon the secret sessions. They constitute an agreeable episode to the earnest and successful efforts of the President's friends to prevent the publication of the records.

The President also seems to speak with gratification of the efforts he has made to build up our navy.

Being ourselves totally unable to see any cause of gratulation in the condition of our navy or river defences, we beg leave to submit a few facts and observations upon them.

During the last days of the first Congress, at Richmond, which was in September, the Government sent in its proposed appropriations for naval, coast and river defences. Our readers will remember that Congress cannot, by the Constitution, either originate or increase any appropriations. They must be called for by the Government. The object of this provision of the Constitution is to make the Government responsible for all expenditures. Now, how much money do our readers suppose the Government required for our naval, coast and river defences? Why, the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars! Great indignation, we are informed, existed in Congress at the insignificant amount called for. It was equivalent to saying that no money was required. This pitiful sum would hardly put afloat one first-class iron-clad gunboat. Under the pressure of members of Congress, the Government was induced, at length, to ask for two millions of dollars. The amount called for ought to have been ten millions. *If we could not build speedily a navy, we could have bought one already built.* We might have had, by this time, ten or twenty *Sumters* scouring the ocean of our Yankee foes, and sending our name to the four quarters of the world. As it is, can any one tell what has been done with even the two millions of dollars the Government called for and appropriated in September, *and when* it will be available?

In regard to the "efforts" which have not been "spared" to employ the ship-yards and skilled mechanics of the South for the prompt creation of a navy, and to show how the Executive Departments "have done all which human power and foresight could enable them to accomplish" at home, we would simply state that there are some half-dozen ship-yards in Charleston, under the superintendence of educated shipwrights, and capable of employing ship-carpenters, who could be procured here, and might have been engaged for the last year in making gunboats. There are the Messrs. MARSH & SON, KIRKWOOD & KNOX, the JONES BROTHERS, JAMES ADDISON, C. & F. DEGNAN, C. BRANDT. These are shipwrights and boat-builders. There are riggers and joiners and carpenters in numbers, who might have been at work. The foundries and workshops of Messrs. CAMERON & Co., J. M. EASON & BROTHER, W. S. HENERY & Co., SMITH & PORTER, LOCKWOOD & JOHNSON, and South Carolina Railroad workshops, could have turned out largely of engines, machinery and plating. But all efforts on the part of these skilled mechanics to get contracts, and supply the military necessities of the country, were long unavailing. Their proffers were steadily declined. The following is a specimen of the unsparing efforts of the Naval Department, acting in subserviency to the views of the President. The country will appreciate the fatigue consequent upon such exertion:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jan. 2, 1862.

Mr. James G. Marsh, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: This Department cannot at this time engage in the construction of a war vessel upon the plan presented by you. The plan embraces features which are regarded as new and eminently useful, and which the Department may hereafter, when less taxed than at present, adopt.

The model is returned, in accordance with your request, by express. I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Within only the last six weeks has it been attempted to employ the shipwrights and boat-builders of Charleston. Many boats might have been constructed and are not. Recently we learn that some few contracts have been given out; but they are not all employed now. Let our readers, from these facts, judge of the extraordinary foresight and unsparing efforts of the Executive concerning the Confederate Navy.

REBEL DESERTERS AND SUBMISSIONISTS IN TENNESSEE.

A letter is published in the *Mercury*, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 28, giving some details of the capture of Nashville, and of the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, from which we give the following highly interesting statements:

"Thus fell the city—the great Western [illegible]al of the Confederacy—the dépôt of its stores—the seat of its manufactures—without a blow struck directly in its defence. The event, and the manner of it, has filled all ranks with surprise, indignation and despondency. Such is the result of the defensive policy of the Kentucky campaign. It has tarnished the glory of our arms, and sacrificed a vast amount of our resources.

It is estimated that about five thousand left the city, but *I am sorry to say that a large submission sentiment was developed.*

The defence of the fort has taught us one lesson, and that is, that gunboats can be resisted with less force than we expected. We had only thirteen guns, all common thirty-two's, except one which was rifled, and one eight-inch columbiad. And these two were almost the only guns that were effective. Why did we not have forty sixty-eights? Was Nashville lost for the want of forty guns?

The army, on arriving at Murfreesboro, was joined by CRITTENDEN's command, of some three or four thousand, and several other regiments. It has moved, I learn, from there, but its destination is not known—perhaps Atlanta or Decatur.

It is reported that there is a considerable force at Knoxville. But we want now, first, enough reinforcements to make up the number to fifty thousand, to make a stand; and then, twenty thousand more to commence active hostilities, to adopt the offensive and aggressive, never to cease until the invader is driven across the Ohio River—and perhaps not then.

As JOHNSTON's army passed through Nashville, the men were indignant at leaving without a fight, and *there must have been at least three thousand of them that turned off on other roads homeward*, many declaring that they would rejoin the army whenever there was a prospect of battle. I met and conversed with many of the officers and soldiers who had escaped from Fort Donelson. They also said the army there was surprised at being surrendered; for, although much fatigued with three days' fighting, they had been victorious, and were still confident of defeating the enemy. All said that a reinforcement of ten thousand men would have made victory certain. Our force engaged is estimated at twelve thousand; that of the enemy, when finally reinforced, was from fifty to sixty thousand. The estimates of the losses on both sides vary largely, but all concur in making those of the enemy enormous—from five to ten thousand killed and wounded. Ours was comparatively small, except those surrendered, than whom the Confederacy had no better troops. There is hardly an instance in history where men fought better.

It was both melancholy and vexatious to see the two Confederate gunboats burnt at Nashville, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. They had been recently commenced, and lacked a month or two of being done."

WHAT ARE THEY WANTED FOR?

The following advertisement from the *Mercury* probably indicates that the work of manufacturing ordnance and fire-arms is being pushed on at Columbia:

"TO OWNERS OF NEGRO MECHANICS.—Wanted, at the State work in the interior of the State, in a healthy and *safe* location, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and wheelwrights. They will be well taken care of and good wages paid. Apply to DAVID LOPEZ, Superintendent, or M. H. NATHAN, corner Wentworth and Meeting streets. March 6."

FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON.

An adjourned meeting of citizens will be held at the City Hall this day, at 7 o'clock P. M., to organize the Free Market of Charleston, in order to supply the families of soldiers and sailors with provisions and necessaries, free of charge, during the existing war. A numerous attendance is earnestly solicited. March 6.

RIGID POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Government of North Carolina has published under date of 4th March, "An Act to provide more efficient police regulations for the districts on the seaboard, as amended by the Governor and Council." It provides for the establishment of police courts, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all matters of criminal and police regulation over the slaves and free persons of color in the seaboard districts. Said courts shall have full power to establish such regulations and inflict such punishments as they in their discretion may deem that the exigencies of the time may require. It further provides that said court may arrest such white persons as may be considered dangerous to the community.

"CONSULTATION AND ACTION OUR ONLY SAFETY."

Under this head the army correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes:

"The death-like torpor which hangs like a spell over our beleagured country will speedily accomplish our ruin, unless dispelled at once and forever. The authorities seem actually paralyzed—*benumbed*—in the presence of the great danger before them. The President's speech emits not a beam of hope, and it is no wonder that his Cabinet and friends are dumb as oysters. Will no one speak, and break the spell ere we drift to destruction? There are brave men, clear heads, and bold hearts ready to propose as well as to act. Will the President give them a chance to be heard? If so, let him convene at Richmond a council of our best Generals—men who have been accustomed to confront danger—men of resources, of tried experience, of known valor, energy, intrepidity. Let him summon to his aid and for counsel in this crisis, MAGRUDER, HUGER, JOHNSTON, SMITH and LONGSTREET. They are accessible, and their united advice will point the way to safety, and enable the President to decide what is best to be done. Then let them, in such positions as he and Congress may assign them, execute his plans."

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON AND MONEY MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 1.

COTTON—We notice further sales on plantation, or for future delivery, since our last report, of 150 bales on Monday, 600 on Tuesday, and 550 on Thursday, all at about previous rates. The only sale reported from the limited supply on the spot, is 30 bales on Tuesday. With regard to prices, we have noticed no transactions at the outside figure of last week, when sales were made as high as 9c. for Middling, for future delivery. The ruling rate has been 8½c., but prices have ranged from 8c.@8½c. We continue to quote Middling on the spot at 11c., but it has been sold as high as 11½c. for good staple.

STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1861	10,118
Arrived past week	3,380
Arrived previously	20,341
Total	33,839
Exported previously	11,102
Stock on hand and on shipboard	22,737

EXCHANGE—The market is in such a peculiar position that it is difficult to report it correctly. The rates for Foreign Bills have continued to advance throughout the week, and sales are reported at unprecedented prices. Sterling has sold at 155@160, and considerably above for good private bills, and Francs at 3f. The Banks of the city are not offering their Exchange for sale, and the amount on sale out-doors is quite limited. Dealers are buying Domestic Exchange at 1¾@2 ⅌ cent. discount, and are checking for small amounts at par.

GENERAL SOUTHERN NEWS.

From the Charleston Mercury, 6th.

A draft took place at Savannah on Tuesday. The *Republican*, in alluding to it, says that the Mitchel Guards promptly volunteered, and adds: "The crowd was very large on the ground, but few others were added to the voluntary list. There were many aliens, not subject, and a regiment or so of invalids, who double-quicked manfully to the officers' stand when excuses were called for. We had no idea of the sanitary condition of our population before."

GEN. TOOMBS DECLINES THE SENATORSHIP.—A correspondence between Gov. BROWN and Gen. TOOMBS, with reference to the election of the latter to the Senate, is published in the Georgia papers. Gen. TOOMBS positively declines the position, and adds: "I deem it not appropriate on this occasion to say that the manner in which the Legislature thought proper to confer this trust upon me, relieves me from any obligation to sacrifice either my personal wishes or my convictions of public duty in order to accept it. I shall, therefore, as soon as my duties in the Provisional Congress terminate, return to the army."

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This body was to have met in New-Orleans on the 1st of April, but the *Southern Christian Advocate* has received a letter from Bishop ANDREWS, postponing the meeting to some time and place to be decided upon by the Bishops of the Church at a future meeting.

The Grand Jury of Richland District, S. C., have presented the grog-shops in the City of Columbia and District of Richland as a nuisance, and recommend to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city to have the nuisance abated.

The closing of the bar-rooms in Charleston seems to work admirably. It certainly has suddenly and wonderfully diminished the number of drunken men.

The hearing of cases on the Sequestration Docket was yesterday resumed in the Confederate Court, Charleston, and about twenty verdicts were rendered.

Mr. BRIGGS, a telegraph operator, whose arrest in Charleston on suspicion of being a spy we noticed about two weeks since, was yesterday honorably discharged, by order of Gen. RIPLEY.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Holders of coupons on the Fifteen Millions Loan, due March 1, proximo, are hereby informed that they will be paid in coin, on presentation of their coupons at this office, on and after that date.

B. C. PRESSLEY, Assistant Treasurer.

The Common Council of Charleston proposes to establish a public park on the burnt district of that city.

The Confederate States Assay Office is now in operation at the Mint in Dahlonega, Ga.

Upon the fact becoming known in New-Orleans that BEAUREGARD wanted reinforcements at Columbus, one of the Crescent City Brigades promptly volunteered for ninety days' service. The offer, sent by telegraph, was immediately answered as follows:

JACKSON, Feb. 28.

To Gov. Thomas O. Moore:

I will accept all good equipped troops, under act of 21st August, that will offer, and for ninety days.

Let the people of Louisiana understand that here is the proper place to defend Louisiana.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The brigade, accordingly, immediately started, and is doubtless before this at the post of danger.

All the recent movements, about which there have been so many reports, are designed to strengthen our hold on the Mississippi Valley, and that they will have that effect we have no room to doubt.

Our latest accounts from Nashville are to the effect, that the Federals have arrested about fifty prominent Southern men as prisoners, the object being to intimidate and strike terror among Southern sympathizers. BUELL and FOOTE had formed a junction, having nineteen gunboats and some fifty thousand men.

We learn by way of Florence that the Federal gunboats are making frequent visits up the Tennessee River. They frequently accompany transports and trading boats, with signs out, in glaring letters, "*For Peace!*" The Federals profess much friendship, and afford the people the opportunity to buy good coffee at ten cents a pound, bacon at six cents a pound, and other articles in proportion.

A gentleman just from Paducah reports that the Federals have upward of one hundred thousand troops between Cairo and that place. He says that last Wednesday, while at Paducah, he saw forty steamboats loaded with troops leave there. They went up Tennessee River a short distance, and then returned and started down the Mississippi. All the gunboats, except two, were disabled in the fight at Fort Donelson. They admit their loss was twelve thousand, while others estimate it as high as twenty thousand.

Through the Texas papers we hear that the enemy are committing a series of petty depredations upon the exposed parts of the coast of that State.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received in answer to the resolution asking why the Naval Academy had been removed from Annapolis.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the Indians.

The joint resolution in relation to the claim of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, for the loss of the steamer *Star of the West*, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill for the Relief of District Attorneys was taken up. The bill authorizes the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Interior to fix the salaries of District Attorneys, but in no case to exceed $6,000.

After some discussion the bill was laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution for coöperation with States, in accordance with the President's message, with recommendation that it do pass.

On the motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was taken up.

After the adoption of some amendments the bill was passed.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) made a speech in opposition to its passage.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the bill. Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 20.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made a report in relation to the censorship of the Press.

The consideration of this was postponed until the first Monday in April.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the several bills and resolutions referred to them, on the subject of confiscation of rebel property, including slaves, with a recommendation adverse to either their passage or adoption.

Mr. HICKMAN desired to submit a minority report on the same subject.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to submit a substitute for one of the bills, against which an adverse report has been made.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) wished to have the bill and resolutions laid on the table.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired a vote on this motion.

Mr. BINGHAM was disposed to demand the previous question on the immediate acceptance of his proposed substitute. He also had a substitute for another of the bills reported against.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) denied that Mr. BINGHAM had a right at this time to offer a substitute, inasmuch as the bill has not been taken up for consideration.

The reports made by Mr. HICKMAN were received but not acted upon. The consideration of the subject was then postponed.

The House then took up the Tax bill.

During a debate on the section regarding distillery licenses, Mr. HUTCHINS said the noise here was so great that it appeared the contents of the distilleries were let out upon the House, and Mr. WICKLIFFE in his remarks expressed the opinion that some men were better judges of how liquor should be drunk than how it was made.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) ineffectually moved an amendment to exempt stills from tax when their capacity was less than forty dollars a day. He mentioned gentlemen who distilled for their own use and not for profit.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected, saying a pure and etherial article, in small quantities, was manufactured in Lancaster County, called "J. B." [Laughter.] It was not for the neighborhood. He did not see why it should be exempted from tax.

Mr. MALLORY said the liquor they make in Kentucky is of fine quality, and they are more liberal in its disposition than the gentleman's friend "J. B." [Laughter.] He knew of a gentleman who followed J. B.'s track all day, who at last succeeded in getting a drink, thinking it was the best he ever had, but the hardest to get at. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS replied, the most valuable things were the hardest to obtain. It would not be hard, however, to put on the small tax proposed. Men who indulge should not object to a few cents on their drinks.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) referring to the general names by which liquor had been called, said it was known in his country, not as apple brandy, but whisky, which was the only article fit to be drank.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) said it was called peach and apple brandy in his country, (Maryland.) Any man calling such brandy whisky would be called an outsider and a barbarian.

Various remarks were made by other gentlemen on the whisky question. The most important amendment made was, that all distilled spirits now manufactured, or which may be manufactured from this date, in the United States, shall pay the same amount per gallon when sold as provided by this act as upon those manufactured from and after May, 1862.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Opp.,) wanted to reduce the proposed tax on lager-bier to twenty-five cents per barrel. It was the weakest of all fermented liquors. One of the largest manufacturers had informed him that the tax of one dollar on a barrel would amount to a prohibition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in support of the amendment, quoted from the report of the Sanitary Commission. Lager is beneficial to the health of the soldiers, and is prescribed by the physicians as a fine tonic. Lager has taken the place of the old strong beer, which is equally exhilarating, and not so expensive.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) was in favor of a dollar on a barrel, because it would amount to prohibition. Our young men take their first lessons in lager and porter, then progress to whisky, and gradually to brandy.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, saying that while lager-bier is manufactured very much cheaper than porter, it sells for the same price; hence it should not be exempt from taxation.

Mr. MIDDLETON pronounced lager good and influential in bringing out a man's humanitarian feeling.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said lager elected Mr. LINCOLN more than anything else. [Laughter.]

Mr. PENDLETON rejoiced that the article had thus been perverted from its original application. It had been stolen from the Democrats. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS made a humorous speech on lager. He himself once drank two glasses and he felt a little better and higher.

Mr. STEELE's amendment was rejected—Ayes 24, Noes not counted.

After further proceedings the House adjourned.

THE NAVY IN FLORIDA WATERS.

Official Reports Received at the Navy Department.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following official dispatch, dated

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
FERNANDINA, March 4, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 2d of March, I left at daylight on the next morning, accompanied by the following gunboats and other light draft vessels, viz.: The *Ottawa*, Lieutenant Commanding T. H. STEVENS; *Seneca*, Lieutenant Commanding D. AMMEN; *Huron*, Lieutenant Commanding G. DOWNES; *Pembina*, Lieutenant Commanding J. P. BANKHEAD; *Isaac Smith*, Lieutenant Commanding J. W. A. NICHOLSON; *Penguin*, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. BUDD.

There were also with us three armed launches of the *Wabash*, and a company of sailors, all under the command of Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, of that vessel, as well as the transports *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, on board of which was the battalion of marines of Maj. J. G. REYNOLDS; the *Boston*, with the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. GUSS, and the armed cutter *Henrietta*, Capt. BENNETT.

We proceeded at once down the Cumberland Sound. The navigation, however, proved to be quite intricate; and, besides the *Pawnee*, the *Ottawa* and *Huron* (the latter the only one with a pilot except myself) were alone able to cross the flats at the dividing line between the tides that meet in the Sound, from the north and south.

With these I continued on, until at 3 o'clock, and when only three miles distant from Fort Clinch, all except the *Ottawa* grounded, and as the tide was falling there was little hope of getting them off until its change. I determined, therefore, to push on in that vessel, with the three armed launches of the *Wabash*. On approaching Fort Clinch it was so evidently deserted that I would not stop, but merely sent Lieut. G. M. WHITE, of the *Ottawa*, on shore, with an armed boat, to hoist the American flag there, as a signal to yourself at anchor outside in the *Mohican*. This he did, and returned to the vessel later.

On coming in sight of Old Fernandina, a white flag was displayed by some persons on shore. Shortly after, and when passing New-Fernandina, a few rifle shots were fired from some bushes, and a railroad train was perceived just starting. As it was naturally supposed to contain soldiers escaping, I directed Lieutenant Comanding STEVENS to try and stop it; and the road, passing for some distance near the river, and we were going at full speed, there was an opportunity of firing several shots at the two locomotives, attached to the train, which, however, did not prevent its escape across the railroad bridge, which is four miles from the town, and it was soon lost in the woods on the other side. We afterwards found on the track the bodies of two men, who had been killed by our shots—one of whom was a soldier; and the report was that Ex-Senator YULEE was on board one of the cars, and had also been struck; but this, I think, was a mistake.

In the meantime, a small steamer was discovered attempting to escape up the narrow creek over which the railroad bridge passes, the draw of which she went through very soon after the train had crossed. Several shots were fired at her without effect; and as the *Ottawa* could not go up the creek Commander RODGERS followed her with two of his armed boats, captured and brought her alongside. She was found to be filled principally with women and children, but also had on board a Surgeon in the Confederate Army, and a number of mules and wagons belonging to the Quartermaster's Department.

As everything had been done now that could be in this direction, and as it was quite dark, being near 8 o'clock, we returned off the town of Fernandina, where I left the *Ottawa*, and went on board of the steamer that we had captured, for the purpose of returning with a pilot, to bring up the *Pawnee* and *Huron*.

Soon after Commander RODGERS, with the *Ottawa*, proceeded to occupy the town of St. Mary's, Ga., a small place on the St. Mary's River, distant ten miles from here, and where we supposed some of the guns removed from Fort Clinch had been taken.

Owing to various detentions, I was not able to reach the *Pawnee* until midnight, or to bring her up till daylight, when, with the *Huron*, I anchored off this town.

During the night an armed launch of the *Wabash*, under charge of Acting Master R. H. LAMSON, had been left for the protection of the railroad bridge, the draw of which had been opened. Toward morning, however, a number of soldiers came down, and under cover of the bushes, set the further end on fire. They were repeatedly fired on and driven off, but succeeded in very much injuring its western portion. On seeing the smoke, I sent the *Huron* up to prevent the remaining part from being injured, in which Lieut.-Commanding DOWNES was successful.

The batteries on and near Fort Church, on the southern part of Cumberland Island, and at New Fernandina, although many guns had been removed, might have offered most serious obstacles to our approach, as will be seen by my detailed report of them. They were, however, being rapidly disarmed, in obedience to orders from the War Department; but it was determined to defend them from any attack by sea until the place could be regularly evacuated, and the bar being a very intricate one, and well under fire, they might have given us a great deal of trouble, had our advance been made from that side.

At eight o'clock of the night previous to my arrival, (the second) a telegram came from Brunswick, mentioning that twenty-four of our armed vessels were in Cumberland Sound. This news seems to have produced a perfect panic, as by twelve o'clock the next day, the garrison, which consisted of fifteen hundred men, as well as almost all the inhabitants, had gone off.

Shortly after bringing up the *Pawnee*, and at about 7 o'clock this morning I [illegible] with our marines and the *Wabash's* company of [illegible], and endeavored as much as possible to quiet the [illegible] and to prevent any injury to public or private property. Midshipman M. L. JOHNSON pushed along the railroad with some of his men, and in the course of the day brought in two locomotives and three railroad cars. He also collected and put a guard over a quantity of rosin, turpentine and cotton, to prevent it from being carried off or injured. At 5 o'clock the *Isaac Smith* arrived, when I immediately sent her out to communicate with your vessel, which she met, however, on the way in. The report of Commander RODGERS accompanies this as well as a description of the defences of the harbor and their armament.

In conclusion, I have only to express the great obligations I am under to Commander RODGERS and Lieutenant Commanding STEVENS. Except for the former and his boats we should have scarcely been able to capture the steamer; and had it not been for the constant watchfulness and good management of the latter, his vessel would not have been able to follow the *Pawnee* so far as she did, without a pilot, and thus at last enable us to act on the afternoon of the 3d, instead of waiting for the next morning, which would otherwise have been necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. DRAYTON, Commander,
Commanding the *Pawnee*.

To Flag-officer S. F. DUPONT, commanding South Atlantic Squadron, United States steamer *Mohican*, Fernandina Harbor.

[COPY.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
FERNANDINA, March 4, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to report that after leaving the *Ottawa*, I entered Kingsley's Cut, and proceeding rapidly to the Railroad bridge with the second launch of the *Wabash*, passed through the draw, and just after dark captured the steamer *Darlington*, which was endeavoring to escape from Fernandina with military wagons, mules, forage, &c.

On board were several passengers, among them Assistant-Surgeon R. G. LUNSHAW, of the Confederate forces. We also captured a small schooner.

I left the second launch of the *Wabash* to secure the drawbridge and hold the passage during the night.

As soon as the prizes could be taken to Fernandina, I left that place in the *Ottawa*, with the armed cutter of the *Wabash*, and reached the town of St. Mary's soon after midnight, which I at once proceeded to occupy.

At the time of our arrival, the place was held by a picket of cavalry, which made its escape, but we seized their horses and equipments.

The greater part of the inhabitants had left the town. Some, however, remain.

Leaving the *Ottawa* and one of the cutters of the *Wabash* in possession of St. Mary's, I have returned to Fernandina.

I have to thank Lieut. Commanding STEVENS for very cordial and efficient coöperation. Assistant W. H. DENNIS, of the Coast Survey, accompanied me to St. Mary's, and rendered me much valuable aid. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. P. RODGERS,
Commander.

Com. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, United States Navy.

RECONNOISSANCE UP ST. MARY'S RIVER.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUT.-COMMANDING STEVENS, OF THE OTTAWA.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT OTTAWA, March 7, 1862.

SIR: Upon the arrival of the *Isaac Smith*, at St. Mary's, I proceeded in this vessel, under your instructions, on a reconnoissance up the St. Mary's River, and reached a point called Woodstock Mills' about fifty miles from this place, landing at the plantation of a Mrs. CAMPBELL, and that of a Mrs. DOWNES, called the Brick-yard, and at Woodstock, owned and occupied by a Mr. ALBURTI, notifying those whom I met (which seemed to reassure them) of your intention to protect all peaceable citizens in their persons and property, and inviting those who had fled to return to their homes. I inclose herewith a copy of the communication, I left with Mrs. CAMPBELL and Judge ALBURTI, to signify the same to the people generally. Before leaving Woodstock Mills, I learned through a negro that it was the intention of the rebels to cut us off with their light batteries and infantry of the Mississippi regiment which had been stationed there.

When near the brick-yard the enemy's riflemen attacked us in force from both sides of the river. I opened upon them with our battery, using grape and canister and small arms, killing and wounding a large number. The fire was kept up from both sides of the river, (here about 100 yards wide,) for about a mile, after which we saw nor heard anything more of them until just above the plantation of Mrs. CAMPBELL, when, discovering a large body of cavalry about 1,200 yards ahead of us, I threw a few second 11-inch shell among them, when they fled in great haste and confusion, passing down when about three miles further just where it debouches into the marshes, we discovered in the ambush a body of the enemy, and before they had time to fire, gave them a round from the 11-inch, loaded with canister, the two 24-pound howitzers and the 12-pound howitzer of the *Wabash*, (which I had taken on board before leaving,) which was worked admirably, as indeed all the other guns were. Very few of the enemy escaped their destructive fire.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualities which occurred on board, from the fire of the enemy, which was very accurate, as the various narrow escapes of both officers and men, and the numerous bullet-holes in the sides of the vessel will testify. I am informed that some distance beyond the point I reached, there are large quantities of turpentine on board of two steamers—the steamers cannot escape. I saw, also, on the bank of the river the live oak frame complete for a ship of 1,800 tons, ready for shipment, and a schooner in very good order of about 100 tons, but as the river is very narrow and the turns following each other in quick succession, sharp and abrupt, I did not think it advisable to attempt to tow down with so long a vessel.

The live oak abounds for many miles along the river. I am quite confident that our visit will be productive of good, both to those well disposed and to our enemies, who have been taught a lesson they will not soon forget. From my observation, such a thing as free speech among them is a tradition, and the reign of terror rules everywhere; still, those I saw were very grateful for the assurances given, and I doubt not many of them will avail themselves of our protection.

Finally, permit me to commend to you the good conduct uniform throughout of both officers and men, and to thank, through you, Midshipman PEARSON, of the *Wabash*, who commanded her cutter, for the valuable assistance he was always rendering in fire and out of fire.

Very respectfully,
T. A. STEVENS, Lieutenant Commanding.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT OTTAWA,
ST. MARY'S RIVER, March 7, 1862.

Capt. STEVENS, of the United States gunboat *Ottawa*, is authorized by Flag-Officer DUPONT to assure the peaceable citizens living on the banks of the St. Mary's River that they will be protected in their persons and property; that it is his desire they should return to their homes, when nobody will come near to harm them.

(Signed,)
T. A. STEVENS, Lieutenant Commanding.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT OTTAWA,
ST. MARY'S, Georgia, March 6, 1862.

Capt. T. A. Stevens:

SIR: The following is a report of those wounded in the action, this morning, by the Confederate riflemen: John de Cordey, Master's Mate, seriously, (rifle-shot through the upper third of left arm, the bone not being broken;) J. T. Roberts, ordinary seaman, slightly, (rifle-shot in the right wrist, the ball extracted;) Michael Craig, ordinary seaman, slightly, (rifle-shot in calf of right leg;) Benjamin F. Ripley, ordinary seaman, slightly, (rifle-shot crushed his left thumb.) These men are all doing well.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES O. CARPENTER,
Assistant Surgeon.

To Capt. T. A. STEVENS, Commanding *Ottawa*.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 127, 133, 136, 137, 138, 142, 145, 150, 152, 156, 159, 161, 163, 171, 172, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184.

[Advertisement.]

Commodore NUTT is the most interesting little shrimp of humanity ever seen. He always interests his visitors. With all the other novelties of the Museum, he is seen at all hours, while the elegant Drama is produced every afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets..... 6 13 | Moon rises...12 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 45 | Gov. Island.12 34 | Hell Gate.... 1 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 20.

Cleared.

Ships Sebastopol, Auld, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Barks Petrea, Sturgis, Philadelphia, I. B. Gager; Mary, Gibbes, Trinidad, Cuba, Geo. Stephenson & Co.; Realm, Nichols, Aspinwall, Robson & Fosdick; Topeka, Church, Havana, I. B. Gager; Quincy, Peters, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs M. E. Horton, (Br.,) Reynolds, Cienfuegos, D. R. De Wolff; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Sagua la Grande, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Elizabeth B., Baker, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Challenge, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Halifax, B. F. Small; America, Reynolds, Bristol, L. Kenny; J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, master; Earl Mulgrave, (Br.,) Scales, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; Fanny Fern, Briggs, Fort Pickens, via Key West, L. Kenny; Cabot, Phinney, Boston, H. S. Rackett; E. H. Atwood, Rich, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. T. Conquest, Conklin, New-Haven, Thos. Dunham; Cora, Kelly, Provincetown, A. Howes.

Barge John D. Barkalow, McIlvaine, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Ship Island 13th inst., at 3 P. M., in ballast to [illegible]. Had fine weather, with light head winds, during the entire passage.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Hays, Williams, Mystic, for Government.

Ship Little Edith, (Br., of Liverpool,) Gaur, [illegible] Nov. 17, passed Angier Dec. 6, Cape of Good Hope Jan. [illegible], St. Helena Jan. 29, with teas to Olyphant & Co.

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Plymouth 39 ds., in ballast to Wm. F. Frost.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, Havre Jan. 3, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Had constant W. & N. W. gales the entire passage.

Ship Robert Treat, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible], Newry, Ireland, Feb. 6, in ballast to order.

Ship Col. Adams, (of Thomaston,) Mills, Liverpool Feb. 12, with mdse. to master.

Bark Eva, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Dublin Feb. 6, in ballast to Edmiston Bros. Has had strong westerly gales; lost jib-boom, &c.

Bark Vivid Light, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Cienfuegos March 7, with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with barks Fanny, for Philadelphia; Sebra Crocker, for Boston, and schr. Mary Standish, for Philadelphia.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, Balize, Hond., March 1, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. 11th inst., 45 miles W. S. W. from Key West, was boarded by U. S. schr. J. S. Chambers, for Key West, all well. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Hoppel, (Swed.,) Overgaard, Algiers Dec. 6, via St. Thomas Feb. 26, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark George Carl, (Pruss.,) Ziesmer, Lisbon [illegible] ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark E. A. Chase, Milliken, Havana 10th inst., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Henry Hill, Lyttle, Marseilles Feb. 4, with mdse. to F. Cousinery & Co.

Brig Commonwealth, (Br., of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Charlton, Naguabo Feb. 23, via Humacoa March 1, with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolff. Had very heavy weather; lost part of deck-load; split sails, &c. 13th inst., lat. 36, lon. 72 30, spoke schr. Elizabeth & Jane, from Aux Cayes for New-York.

Brig Time, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) McDougall, Mayaguez, P. R., March 2, with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had some very weather; sprung foremast.

Brig Henry M. Hine, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, Arroyo, P. R., March 1, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig St. Peter, (Br., of Arichat,) Graham, Marseilles Feb. 13, with mdse. to Arthur Leary. Has had N. E. gales most of the passage.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Mayaguez, P. R., March 8, with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Sitka, (of Machias,) Elliott, Malaga, via Gibraltar 55 ds., in ballast to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Hope, (Br., of St. Vincent,) Fader, Arroyo, P. R., March 3, with sugar to Middleton & Co.

Brig Avon, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 28, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Queen of the South, (of Baltimore,) Chapman, Rio Grande, Brazil, Jan. 18, with hides to J. Leaycraft.

Brig Selma, Smith, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Drask & Dearborn.

Brig Caroline, (of Machias,) Talbot, Nuevitas, with sugar, &c., to Owen & Carnegie.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., with corn meal.

Schr. James S. Parker, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Lawrence, Skinner, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Harris, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. S. Buckmaster, Ringgold, Newcastle, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Milton, Frederica, Del., 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merritt, with rigging from ship Arkwright, ashore S. of the Highlands.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Wheldin, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Zouave, (of Cherryfield,) Foster, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Mary Price, Blizzard, Brandywine, Del., 2 ds., with corn to S. C. Paxson's Son & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.; 11 P. M., E. N. E.

Below.

Ship Col. Adams, Mills, Liverpool Feb. 12.
Bark P. C. Warwick, ——.
Bark Sarah A. Nichols, from Remedios.
Brig Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) from Amsterdam Dec. 19.
Also 3 ships, 1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

March 19—Ships E. H. Taylor, London; Lawrence, Liverpool; Alexandrine, Bristol; Vandalia, Bordeaux; Adel, (Hanov.,) Antwerp. Barks Gazelle, Barbados; Scio, Havana.

March 20—Steamships La Cubana, Havana; Plantaganet, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince; Philadelphia, ——.

Miscellaneous.

The Philadelphia line of steamers commenced to-day to run through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which has been closed since the 20th of December last.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 28, brig Mary Hall, for New-York in 3 ds.; Examplar, (Br.,) Clemens, for do. in 8 ds.; schr. Gen. Armstrong, for do. in 12 ds., and Br. brig Dawn of Day, for London in 8 ds.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Jan. 18, brig Mary E. Jones, for New-York in 20 ds.; Marshal Ney, for Montevideo, ldg., and others.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 1, Br. brig Mariner, for New-York, ldg; schrs. Clifton, (Br.,) do.; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) do., to sail March 11.

At Cienfuegos, March 7, barks Harmon, for New-York; Mary Elizabeth, for Boston, ready; brig M. P. Tinker, for New-York.

At Naguabo, Feb. 23, brigs Ceylon, King, for New-York; Magnet, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.; Canton, (Br.,) for New-York; schrs. Chara, Grace, do. do.; Promenade, do.

At Humacoa, March 1, Br. schr. Spirit, for Falmouth, for orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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&
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XXX

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